PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies: the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,147—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S WHISKIES,
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles.
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	
"Glentromie"	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday,
† BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	13th June
B.I. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
B.I. ROSETTA	3526	700	G. W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	11th ,,
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	8th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd ,,
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. Browne	29th ,,

The steamers marked B I proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. Browne	19th June.
PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	3rd July.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	17th ,,
BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	31st ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th May, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
PO	——	——	1st August 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th July 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 9th, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
a MARIATERESA	R. Deperis	4,300	600	15th June.
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	650	1st July.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	650	1st August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer. a Will not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	W alluschnig	3,800	550	15th July

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	E. Perini	3,800	550	21st June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 8th April, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th July 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p.m. in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

"ANCHOR LINE."

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S. S. ASIA ..... 3560 T. R. Wm. Russell ... to sail 17th June.
S. S. PERSIA .... 3547 T. R. R. Hutchison .. to sail 5th July.

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON (Overland from MARSEILLES). The above Steamer has been built especially in view of the Indian trade. All her Cabins being situated on the upper-deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Building, Bombay, 4th June, 1890.

MACIVER LINE.

FIRST CLASS PASSAGES on very moderate terms to Plymouth, s. s. "NIAGARA," 3,100 tons, Captain McCONOCHIE, will probably sail about 8th July.
S. S. "LYCIA," 3,139 tons, Lieut. B. FLETCHER, R. N. R., about middle July, and s. s. "ETOLIA," 3,139 tons, "Sistership to Lycia, Captain W. GILL, in August.
All the above have first-class accommodation, cabins amidship, and fitted through with the electric light, carry both Doctor and Stewardess. Special attention paid to the table. Voyage generally occupies 26-28 days.
Apply to
MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, Maciver Line,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 27th May, 1890.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 11 a.m. on 15th June, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 11th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 12th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,979 tons, on or about 25th June.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about 12th June.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 26th June.

FOR MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. CHILKA 1,944 tons, on or about 24th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th June, 1890. Agents.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.
For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O, and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to
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THIS really very Fine Old Scotch Whisky has a full, ripe, mellow flavour, such as can only be found in a genuine, fully-matured Spirit.
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Rs. 27 PER DOZEN.
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The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

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F. FISCHER & Co.

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These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Egutpuri.

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored" ...	11 8	6 8
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux ...	11 8	6 8

Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of 3,800 dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.

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SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour ...	18 0	11 0
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CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	29 0	16 0
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(Matured in Sherry Casks.)

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Possesses a Character so novel, and so entirely its own, that it claims the very first place among High-Class Whiskies, being of guaranteed age, a Pure Whisky of Delicious Flavour, and Choicest Quality.

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Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
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SOAP STONE PAINT !
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SOAP STONE, SOAP STONE, Etc.
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IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET !
IS MIXED READY FOR USE.
IT IS QUICK DRYING.
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This Paint has now a large and increasing sale and only requires a trial to be appreciated.
20 SHADES KEPT IN STOCK.
PRICES Rs. 30 for drum of 10 gallons.
5 and 2½ gallon drums also kept in Stock.
N. B.—Genuine "Rahtjen's" and International Antifouling Compositions always kept in stock.
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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy that Collis Browne will but evanesce ere long. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
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CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

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JAMBOOL AND GLUTEN
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THESE Biscuits are pleasant to the taste and most efficacious in at once alleviating and ultimately curing the above distressing complaint.
Jambool is now recognised by the leading Medical Men of Europe, India, and America as one of the best Remedies for Diabetes, the action of which is to prevent the formation of Sugar in the system, and so to stay Waste, and cases are on record showing that under its influence the special restrictive diet so obnoxious to Diabetic Patients can be dispensed with.
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UMBRELLAS!!
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Best Black Alpaca	Rs.	6 8
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Brown do. do.	,,	9 8
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SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
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PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.
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PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
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LOANS granted on easy terms, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
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HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

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GAIETY THEATRE.

This wonderful and extraordinary phenomenon, who has been for two years past the marvel of the Scientific World, is now holding daily Sceance from 4 to 10 p.m. No one should fail to see her before her return to the Continent. She can converse fluently with those who care to engage her in conversation; her bust and handsome face are well developed, but of LIMBS SHE HAS NONE. This LADY who has been exhibiting before wondering thousands every night, IN THE ROYAL TIVOLI GARDENS, CALCUTTA, has been commented on as being A MARVEL!!

Admission, Annas FOUR only.

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Daily from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

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EVENINGS ONLY,

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ADMISSION, Rupee 1.

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HEREBY notify that the Army and Navy and Civil Service Stores, 49, Pall Mall, London, has no connection with the Stores in Victoria Street, and that arrangements are being made by the Army and Navy Co-Operative Society, Limited, for supplying Indian requires ments direct from Bombay.

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COOKED SLICED HAM in Tin, Re. 1 per Tin.
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A Review of all Questions affecting National interests.

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PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1890 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the Twenty-Seventh day of June, instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanours and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences, and other Maritime crimes whatsoever done or committed on the High-Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 9th day of June, 1890.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Sheriff of Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for probate of the last Will and Testament of HAJEE MOOLLEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

KARSONDAS HARJEE, the Executor named in the Will .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 4th day of June, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, and in the Fifty-third year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJEE.
The 4th day of June, 1890.

Mr. MULJEE B. BARBHAYA,
Petitioner's Attorney.

PONIES FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY of Mr. J.F. N. GRAHAM, suddenly obliged to go home.

1. ch. a. p. OLD BOOTS, 6 years 13-2 to 13-3, not yet measured. Winner of Salmia Cup at Guzerat Pigsticking Meet. Winner of Open Galloway Race, Bombay Hunt Races, 1890, 5 furlongs, 10 stone 13. Time, 1m. 10s. Fine fencer, a very strong handsome pony. Rs. 1,800.

2. g. a. p. ALBERT, 4 years, 13-2, W. I. T. C. Winner of Bedouin Stakes, Bombay Sky Races, January 1890, for ponies landed after 1st September, 1889. Rs. 1,400.

3. ch. a. p. GOLDEN CROWN, Aged, 13-2, W. I. T. C. 13-3, Bombay Polo certificate. Very fast, strong polo pony, perfect snaffle mouth, first-rate hunter. Rs. 900.

4. br. a. p. GENDARME, 6 years, 13-2½. W. I. T. C. Winner of Pony Chase, Bombay Hunt Races, 1890. First-rate polo pony, and pigsticker. Rs. 900.

5. b. a. p. BEAUTY, 5 years. 13-1½. W. I. T. C. Very handsome fast pony, untried for polo except at practice, and promises well. Rs. 800.

6. b. a. p. FERRY, 13-2½, W. I. T. C. Aged. Has played in 5 polo tournaments; never sick or sorry, good pig-sticker, and first-rate trapper. Rs. 600.

7. g. a. p. ICECREAM. Aged. 13-3. W. I. T. C. and Bombay Polo certificates. Has played in 3 polo tournaments; has been fired. Very fast and very handsome. Rs. 600.

8. r. ch. a. h. ARBID, Aged, about 14-1. Very fast and handsome, hunted all last season with the Bombay Hounds, ran second in the Guzerat Pigsticking Cup. Entered for Criterion Stakes at Poona Races. Rs. 1,200.

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MONSOON 1890.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No 22, APOLLO STREET.

The Sale of Landed Porperties, situate at Nagdevie, advertised to take place TO-MORROW, is postponed until further notice.

The Sale of landed property situated at Oomerkhady Pakhady, advertised to take place TO-DAY, is postponed, until further notice.

Under and by virtue of an order dated the 31st March, 1890, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit Nos. 447 of 1889, and 32 of 1889, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a buggalo, or country vessel called "Mahomody," whose nacoda was Salim bin Hamed bin Joder, with all her tackle, apparel, jolly-boat, &c., as she now stands off Mazagon Bunder.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Lost Luggage at the Lost Property Office, Victoria Terminus.

On FRIDAY, the 13th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place.

A quantity of lost luggage and unclaimed articles.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of a gentleman proceeded to Europe.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted single-seated office brougham, in good order.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, quiet to ride and drive.
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 chestnut Arab, very quiet, goes in single and double harness.
1 high wheeled dog-cart, with a powerful bay Arab mare, and harness.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 11th June, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT DADUR.

The undermentioned property will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., by order of the mortagagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Wamonrao Bhasker, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in the deed of mortgage dated 16th July, 1888.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or dwelling-house built and standing thereon, being a portion of the part commonly called or known by the name of Dhukhumkhan, situated at Dadar, in the sub-district of Mandvie in the Island of Bombay, which premises contain by admeasurement two hundred and eighty and decimal eighty-one square yards or thereabouts, and are bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the property of Keshao Ramchandra, on or towards the west by the passage of the oart, on or towards the south by the property of Madon Juggonath and Gunput Juggonath, and on the north by the public lane, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new survey No. 1459, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property at the premises, at 4 o'clock p.m., TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 12th instant, under the instructions of the mortgagee, and at the expense and risk of the mortgagor, Hubibkhap valad Ismailkhan Pathan, by virtue of the power of sale given to them under an indenture of mortgage, dated 27th November, 1887.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari ground, situate on the east side of Nagpada or Bellasis Junction Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, together with the messuage or hereditaments built or standing thereon, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay under old No. 63, and new ward No. 3646, streets Nos. 20, and 24, and which said premises contain by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-five decimal ninety-three square yards, be the same little more or less, and the said property is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Hassamkhan Ladkhan, on or towards the south by the house of Syed Ebrahim, on or towards the east by the lane of Peerkhan Ladkhan, and on or towards the west by the house of Raghoba Sootar, and was formerly and is now in the occupation of the said Habibkhan valad Ismailkhan Pathan and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF PERSIAN COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Byramjee Hormusjee Lane, within the Fort, by order and in the warehouse of Messrs. Kaikhushroo Meherban & Co., and on account and at the risk of Shamjee Ludha—

33 khisas and jottas Persian cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, known as Jamsetjee Sodawaterwalla's house, at Dhobie Talao, or Girgaum Road.

Under instructions from the executrix of the will of the late Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Ameria, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY next, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m. the undermentioned valuable landed property viz:—

All the piece of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 3814 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under Collector's old Nos. 215 and 571, new Nos. 1667 and 2891, old survey No. 7, new survey No. 3131, together with the tenements, buildings or dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 2-52 and street Nos. 4, 6, and 8, situate on the west side of Dhobie Talao or Girgaum Road, in the sub-discrict of Fort, outside the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said Dhobie Talao or Girgaum Road, on the west, partly by the property of Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, and partly by a cross lane, on the north by the Dhobie Talao 2nd Lane, and on the south by the Dhobie Talao 1st Lane.

The house is situated close to the Dhobie Talao tank and is open on all four sides. It yields a monthly rental of about Rs. 350, and the ground rent is only Re. 1-5-2 per year.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN OLD BENGALPOORA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY next, the 14th inst., at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Anction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Futehally Shaikahmed, the surviving trustee of the Sugraby-i-Jamat-i-Suleymani, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Eusufally Hussonally, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 30th day of January, 1888, the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of old Bengalpoora Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mandvie, in the city of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 12 and 136, under Nos. 42, 44, and 46, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 421 and 425 standing in the name of Cassumbhai Rahiman, containing by admeasurement 491 square yeasds and five units of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the house of Fakeer Sahib Bhicca, on the south by the house of Dayal Dhunjee, on the east by the said Bengalpoora Street, and on the west by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE LIBRARY BELONGING TO THE LATE SHRIPAD BABAJEE THAKORE, ESQ., B.A., C.S., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the above valuable library, consisting of about 3,000 to 3,500 books relating to English, French, German, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Chinese Literature, English History, Law and Mathematics, both in English and French, &c.

The date of sale will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the library will be on view a fortnight before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 11th June, 1890.

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NOTICES.

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HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Outstations, that they have JUST OPENED a SHOP at the Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, No. 2, facing the office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., where they are displaying a New and Novel Stock of Silk, and Fancy Goods.

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The Specification and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the Specifications and independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed Tender for Teak Timber, delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Gunfire) Monday, the 16th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper Office, Parel, 7th June, 1890.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that TENDERS for the RETAIL SALE of OPIUM in the Town and Island of Bombay for three years from the 1st August, 1890, to 31st July 1893, will be received up to 12 noon (Bombay time), on MONDAY, the 16th June next, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their Tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty-paid Opium, and each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to sell by retail during the term of the license and the amount of fee which they offer for the license.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, which will be returned if the Tender be not accepted.

4. In the mofussil districts the farms have not been granted to those who guaranteed the highest minimum vend, but to those selected from among the Tenderers who accepted the minimun fixed by the COMMISSIONER of Customs on an estimate of what the fair licit consumption should be.

5. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge Opium Department.

6. Tenderers should submit with their Tenders satisfactory evidence as to their solvency and general fitness to hold the farm.

7. The acceptance of any Tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs Salt, Opium, and Abkari.

J. MONTEATH,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium.
Bombay, Custom House, 28th May, 1890.

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BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL .....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

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RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

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| | |

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	Rs. 975
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910 to 920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	80,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,000 xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700 xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	Nil.	395
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385 xd
Bombay Cotton reul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	1,000	125	125	20	165
Colaba	500	200	200	16	95
Dalhousie	500	1,880	1,880	55	345
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co, Ld.	400	250	...	...	185
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	530
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	415
Khangsum	240	450	450	45	415
Madhavdas Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
Motiseth Co	3,125	400	400	50	450
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Beresford	1,200	500	500	45	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	365
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	440 xd
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	640
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	Last half-yearly. 10 / 7½	215 xd. / 165 xd.
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	144
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	135	Nil.	60
Berars Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	800
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,000	135	3,450
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33½	860
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	96
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50 Dvd.	650 ex div.
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	...	100 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	10
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Mahavanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	68
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	80
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1, 00	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	93
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	387½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	20	1,500
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	95
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	70
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,200 xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
'H. P. R.' Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	Last half-yearly guar. 5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	420
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES					
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	Last half-yearly. 90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	460
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	365
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	800
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	860
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	560
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	620
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	405
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	445
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	520
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	425 xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	770
Hinguanghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	525
Imperial Cotton	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Indian Manfg.	900	500	500	25	345
James Greaves	600	1,000	1,000	50	800
Jaffer Alli	1,100	500	500	15	560
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jewraz Baloo	1,600	250	250	12½	240
Khandesh	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	775
Khangsum Manfg. Co	750	1,000	1,000	30	635
Khatao Mackunjee	400	250	250	Nil.	300 nom
Leopold	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	500
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	3,500	100	100	5	149
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	740
Mahaluxmee	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Manockjee Petit	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 no n
Mazagon	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,140
Morarji Gocouldas	5,000	250	250	5	90
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,550
National	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	200
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	600
People of India	5,725	625	625	10	330
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Sassoon	743	1,000	1,000	50	975
holapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,500
Soondercdas	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,210 xd
Southern India	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern Mahratta	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,212	250	250	12½	255 xd
Star of India	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Swadesh Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Victoria Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	195
Western India	550	1,000	1,000	24	400
Queen Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	500
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710
	600	1,000	1,000	50	920

THIS is how—according to "Madge," of *Truth*—the secret of Mr. Stanley's engagement came out. On Friday night Baroness de Worms, having secured Mr. H. M. Stanley, proceeded to exhibit him. It was here it was first made public that, notwithstanding the almost overwhelming nature of his other engagements, Mr. Stanley had found time to contract a more lasting one with Miss Dorothy Tennant, a daughter of the late Mr. Charles Tennant and niece of Mr. Hamilton Aide, who as novelist, poet, musician, and man-about-town, has done many things. The fact was made known in the following way. Mr. Stanley observed to his neighbour that he would be in London during July to attend a wedding, after which he would go to Scotland. "Your wedding?" asked the neighbour jokingly. "Yes," replied Stanley; "I am going to marry Miss Dorothy Tennant."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
A Song Service, Bowen Memorial Church, 8-30 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Thisbe (s), from Hongkong; Hounslow (s), Newcastle; Henry Bolckow (s), Bussorah; and China (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Wuotan (s), for Hamburg; Labourdonnais (s), Aden; and Saint Oswald (s), and Clitus (s), Amsterdam.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Krishna entered the dock on Monday, the s. s. Henry Balckow entered and the s. s. Suez, Cluthus, Labourdonnais, and St. Oswald left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Culna, Thisbe, and Deccan entered and the s. s. Wuotan left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, per extra s. s. Mecca, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., to-morrow, 12th inst.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 11-30 a.m. to-morrow, the 12th instant.

THEFT FROM THE IMPERIAL HOTEL.—Mr. R. Evans residing at the Imperial Hotel, has informed the police of the theft of three currency notes, of Rs. 100 each, on Monday last.

SONG SERVICE IN BOWEN CHURCH.—We understand that the music and subject of this service to-night are impressive and worth hearing, and as this church is delightfully cool and well arranged for sound, it is hoped the Sunday Schools Funds will be well helped with a good attendance.

THE MURDER AT CLEBKE ROAD.—Cassum Hoosein *alias* Pangia, Fukroodeen Ali Saheb, Ansa, woman, and Pandoorang Mankajee were yesterday charged on remand before Mr. Ryan,—the first three with committing the murder of Rugoonath Moroba on the 25th ultimo, and the fourth with aiding and abetting the three accused in committing the offence. The case was again postponed until to-morrow to enable the Public Prosecutor to appear and conduct the case on behalf of the Crown.

FROM CALCUTTA TO BOMBAY ON FOOT.—William Bartlett, a New Zealander, and John Martin, were placed before Mr. Cooper yesterday, by a Nasik policeman, on a charge of being vagrants. It appears that they left their ship in Calcutta and walked down to Bombay to try and get another. As they did not succeed they were walking back to Calcutta when they were arrested at Nasik. The Magistrate sent them to the Government Workhouse until such time they succeeded in getting a ship.

A GAMBLING CASE.—A correspondent writes:—"With reference to the report which has appeared in your issue of to-day regarding a gambling case, in which one Mr. Sadasheo Gopal and others were concerned, allow me to state that your reporter has not correctly reported the facts, inasmuch as the accused did not plead guilty but entered a strenuous defence by their pleader, Mr. De Souza, who contended that his clients were simply amusing themselves with cards without staking any money, and, secondly, he denied that his client Mr. Sadasheo Gopal kept a common gaming-house under the definition of the Gambling Act.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND ROBBERY OF A SAFE.—Antone P. De Souza, a Goanese mendicant, was brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Richardson at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, by Inspector Hack, with house-breaking and theft of property, valued at Rs. 770. It appears that De Souza broke into a refreshment-room, kept by one Framjee Dhunjeebhoy at Hunuman Lane, about a month ago, and stole a ruby ring and cash, which was deposited in an iron safe. The accused used to sleep in the verandah of the refreshment-room and was arrested on suspicion, but as none of the missing property could be found he was released. The police shortly afterwards obtained fresh information, and they again arrested De Souza, who made a clean breast of the affair, and pointed out a portion of the property which he had secreted. The Magistrate sentenced De Souza to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE UNITED S. AND W. CO., LD.—A special meeting of the shareholders of the United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was held yesterday, at the registered offices, in Churney Boyd Road, Mr. Mooljee Bhowanidas Bharbhaya occupying the chair. At this meeting it was proposed and unanimously adopted that clause 61 of the Articles of the Association be altered by striking out the words "five and a half" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "seven." The meeting next considered the appointment of Mr. Dwarkadass Dhurumsey as an additional director of the company, which was unanimously passed. The chairman then addressed the meeting, and asked the shareholders whether the reporters could remain in the room whilst the remaining portion of the business before the meeting was being proceeded with. On the proposition being put, it was unanimously resolved upon by the shareholders that the representatives of the press should be kindly requested to withdraw.

TRAMWAY PRIZES.—The following are the winning numbers of the Tramway prizes:—

		Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Brown Line	Down		1	D052298
Special Line	Up		1	D609319
		Rs. 10 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Yellow Line	Up		2	C139646
Green	Down		„	C156648
Special	„		„	C172436
Blue	Up		1½	C049447
Special	„		„	C119089
Yellow	Down		„	C183557
Green	„		1	D251887
„	Up		„	D284268
„	„		„	D309691
Red	Down		„	C423552
Special	Up		„	D549861
„	„		„	D610572
Lavender	Down		„	C741493
Brown	Up		„	C770635
Special	„		½	C381811

THE BYCULLA GIRLS' SCHOOL DEOLALI FUND.

	Rs.
C. E. G. Crawford, Esq., C. S.	10
Rev. E. S. Burgess (Panchganny)	15
D. C. (through the *Times of India*)	20
	Rs. 45
Amount previously acknowledged	Rs. 1,568
Total	Rs. 1,613

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Hurworth in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. All are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

ALTHOUGH the privilege of franking their correspondence has been withdrawn from members of the Imperial Parliament, it still obtains in the Australian legislatures, and no Colonial Postmaster-General would have the temerity to seek to restrict or abolish it. Nor is that the only privilege that the Australian M.P. enjoys. The railways being the property of the State, he is entitled to travel on them whenever and wherever he likes without going through the formality of purchasing tickets. Every member is presented at the beginning of each Parliament with a gold medal about the size of a shilling, which he attaches to his watch-chain. To this he gracefully points when the collector comes round for the tickets, and that is sufficient. In remote districts to which the iron horse has not yet penetrated, the colonial M.P. has a prescriptive right to the box-seat on the coaches carrying her Majesty's mails. But it not unfrequently happens that he has to fight for this coveted place. A rough customer from the back blocks who has paid his fare in full, will object in the sultriest of language to being ousted from the box-seat by a "legislative deadhead." A threat of being hauled to the bar of the house for breach of privilege is sometimes effective, but is occasionally received with shocking irreverence and ribald levity. If the M.P. is of the bold and truculent type he will secure the box-seat in the end, and if he is of a mild and inoffensive character he will content himself with a protest and surrender to superior "bullyragging."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 6.

Pemberton, Col, Bo, Marine Battn, off leave.

JUNE 9.

Fowle, Captain, Bo Arsenal, on duty, from Igatpura.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 9.

Forjett, Major, Bo, 4th Bo Rifles, on duty, to Deolali.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 9TH OF JUNE, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·566	N	8	105·0	75·1	58	...	...	−0·36
Agra	29·590	N W	4	102·5	90·9	74	...	0·22	−0·10
Cawnpore	29·576	S S E	...	104·1	87·0	68	...	0·02	..
Allahabad	29·581	E N E	5	103·4	87·7	67	...	0·34	−0·17
Jhansi	29·564	W	5	109·5	91·4	36	0·03	0·39	−0·07
Jacobabad	29·547	Calm	6	109·8	86·6	51	..	..	..
Kurrachee	29·567	W S W	21	94·7	83·7	80	..	0·03	+0·03
Ajmere	29·671	W	11	102·8	84·0	65	...	...	−0·13
Deesa	29·668	S	17	102·4	80·2	61	..	0·03	−0·05
Rajkote	29·662	W	17	110·9	80·0	81	..	..	−0·51
Neemuch	29·698	S W	12	99·8	73·6	71	..	0·13	−0·26
Indore	29·667	W	5	99·5	80·0	61	..	0·19	−1·22
Saugor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jubbulpur	29·636	W	6	105·5	81·6	57	...	0·37	−0·48
Hoshangabad	29·697	S W	8	104·5	81·6	69	...	0·27	−1·50
Khandwa	29·692	S E	10	102·2	73·2	80	0·17	0·63	−0·54
Raipur	29·622	S W	8	97·9	82·5	74	0·01	0·63	−0·99
Nagpoor	29·690	N N W	7	112·2	76·0	78	0·11	1·37	−1·04
Amraoti	29·711	S N E	8	100·8	73·8	83	1·98	3·10	+1·42
Akola	29·721	E S E	10	101·3	72·7	83	0·51	2·29	+1·14
Surat	29·708	W	L	88·7	81·1	82	..	1·07	+0·32
Malegaon	29·730	W N W	9	95·4	72·6	80	0·24	1·74	+0·44
Bombay	29·712	S S E	12	87·4	77·8	86	0·11	3·41	−0·96
Poona	29·714	W N W	11	94·0	70·9	74	0·15	0·67	−1·01
Sholapore	29·721	W N W	9	97·7	71·1	80	..	3·80	+1·37
Rutnagiri	29·743	S	8	84·3	72·4	87	2·85	15·40	+5·91
Belgaum	29·765	W N W	5	76·3	66·3	86	0·39	1·74	−0·44
Goa	29·781	S E	5	89·0	77·0	95	3·29	16·55	..
Karwar	29·751	N	2	84·0	74·7	86	0·07	16·61	+4·32
Mangalore	29·784	Calm	2	84·8	73·9	93	0·26	10·87	−1·52
Calicut	29·777	Calm	7	86·3	75·5	86	0·03	9·10	−3·66
Cochin	29·794	Calm	M	84·3	77·6	87	..	4·04	−5·53
Bangalore	29·801	W	7	81·8	64·9	79	...	2·42	+0·99
Secunderabad	29·696	W	8	93·7	72·8	82	1·00	3·14	+1·86
Masulipatam	29·643	W N W	4	100·7	81·0	75	..	0·25	−1·18
Bellary	29·739	W N W	11	91·0	74·5	69	..	0·14	−0·52
Cuddapah	29·701	W	...	109·8	83·0	65	..	1·19	−0·10
Madras	29·699	N E	11	97·3	80·0	66	0·67	1·46	+0·72
Coimbatore	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	29·723	W S W	12	102·6	78·7	61	...	...	−0·51
Negapatam	29·716	W S W	4	99·6	76·8	78	0·09	1·20	+0·79
Colombo, 9th	29·790	W	9	86·0	79·5	72	..	0·22	−3·46

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces, Mysore, and also at Surat, Malegaon and Belgaum, but has decreased elsewhere. The rise has been rapid in Rajputana and the Indus Valley, brisk at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Karachi, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Amraoti and Malegaon, and slight or moderate elsewhere. The general distribution of pressure remains much the same as yesterday, high readings being reported from Mysore, Ceylon and from off the Malabar Coast, and low readings from the Indus Valley. The baric gradients are generally moderate everywhere except in the Madras Presidency where they are very steep. The barometer reads below the normal average in Mysore, at most stations in the Madras and the Bombay Presidencies and on the Malabar Coast, and above it elsewhere. Winds are again south-easterly on the west coast from Goa to Bombay, while calms are reported from all stations on the Malabar Coast. At Madras and Amraoti the winds are north-easterly, and at most other places south-westerly to north-westerly currents generally obtain. Wind velocities of the past 24 hours have been above the average at Karachi, Ajmere, Deesa, Rajkote, Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Bellary and Trichinopoly, and this morning's observations show that wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Karachi, 16 at Jubbulpore, 12 at Delhi, Allahabad, Deesa, Rajkote, Nagpur and Bellary, 10 at Neemuch, Poona, Ajmere and Jhansi, and 8 at Trichinopoly, Goa, Sholapur and Bombay. The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in the extreme south of the Peninsula, Berar, the Central Provinces, and also at Indore and Jhansi, and generally below it in all other districts. The highest maximum readings were 110° at Jacobabad, 109° at Jhansi and Cuddapah, and 105° at Delhi and Jubbulpore. Nights are very hot at Cochin, Indore, Rajkote, Ajmere, Karachi, Jhansi and Agra, and more or less cool in most other places. The lowest temperature registered last night was 65° at Bangalore and Belgaum. Humidity has risen at some few places, and skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country. Rain has fallen at Khandwa, Jhansi, Nagpur, Amraoti, Malegaon, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Poona, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Secunderabad, Madras and Negapatam; the principal falls are 3·20" at Goa, 2·85" at Ratnagiri, 1·58" at Amraoti, and 1·00" at Secunderabad. Weather conditions generally continue to be favourable for more rain in the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. In Berar, the Central Provinces, and the Madras Presidency light local showers are likely. Weather to the westwards of Bombay in the Arabian Sea appears to be slightly disturbed. The monsoon gradient on the west coast is generally weak to-day.

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

The barometer has fallen over the Peninsula, and risen all over Northern India and Burma; the rise is rapid in the Punjab and Sind. A ridge of high pressure has run northward from Rajputana into south-east of the Punjab, and the depression noticed near Cawnpore yesterday was intensified; otherwise there is little change in the distribution. Wind is variable on the west coast, westerly over the central parts of the country and east of the Peninsula and easterly up the Gangetic plain. The monsoon in the west coast below is normal. Temperature is largely below the average in Punjab; slightly below in Bengal, and the North-West Provinces, and fairly normal elsewhere. Rain has fallen very generally, but the amounts are usually small.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 10.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Edinburgh s—125 cases whisky, Dunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Asia s—1 quarter cask whisky, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Etolia s—25 cases soap, J Jehangir and Co.

Aston Hall s—36 cases empty sodawater bottles, B S Maju and Co; 50 cases writing slates, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 25 casks chemicals, S Tyabjee and Co; 18 packages provision, &c, Treacher and Co; 25 cases slates, A Mahomedally.

FROM LEGHORN.

Rome s—59 cases champagne, The Secretary, Byculla Club; 30 casks glassvials, P Bandujee and Co; 12 cases confectionery, N Mahamadlly; 1 hogshead brandy, Treacher and Co.

Shanghai s—9 cases medicine, &c, H Mooljee and Co.

Govino s—6 cases medicine, M Amersey and Co; 35 casks glassvials, J Hussumbhoy; 67 packages medicine, provision, &c., S Heptoola; 25 cases clocks, M Goculdass and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Shanghai s—200 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Govino s—54 cases windowglass, S Baboojee; 5 cases playing cards, Volkart Brothers.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Labourdonnais s—18 cases liquers and 2 hogsheads burgandy, Treacher and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—25 cases matches, E Dawoodbhoy; 1,000 bags soft sugar, M Khimjee; 1,000 bags soft sugar, L Mooljee; 202 cases matches, Lyon and Co; 631 cases matches, A Shaik Adum.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—5 cases notepapers, A K A Hoosein; 14 bales paper, V Vamanrao and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Hispania s—16 packages clocks, B Shapoorjee; 38 packages clocks, H Ballantine and Sons.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Saint Oswald, 1,781 tons, Captain A Macpherson, sailed yesterday for Amsterdam with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Busheer, 538 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, will sail to-day for Marmugoa, &c, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr W Bodin Smith and Miss Young, as cabin and 25 deck passengers.

THE French Mail steamer Labourdonnais, 1,274 tons, Captain R Schmitz, sailed yesterday for Aden via Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr. Webb, and one native lady as cabin and 30 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Culna, 1,469 tons, Captain J Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo, and Miss Gomez as cabin and three deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain W McAdam, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bussorah, (27th May), with a general cargo, 2 chests opium, 4 horses, and 21 deck passengers.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steam-ship Thisbe, 1,848 tons, Captain A E Perini, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (18th May), with a general cargo, Mr Smith, as cabin and 15 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Hounslow, 1,798 tons, Captain F Normall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (9th May), with a cargo of 3,890 tons of coals. During the voyage one man died of sunstrocke between Port Said and Bombay. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Maclean	1490	Roberts	A	F Muir & Co.
„ Ebro	1591	Elliott	B	F. Muir & Co.
Ship John David	1013	McDermott	C	A Visram.
S.S. Lindula	2199	Allen	D	M Mackenzie & Co.
„ H. Balckow.	639	McAdam	D	B & P S N Co.
„ Inishowen-head	1987	McCalmont	F	J Heyn, Esq.
„ Reinfels	1773	Weber	K	Glade & Co.
„ Swordsman	719	Detlefsen	L	S Shewjee.
„ Krishna	543	Nakoda	LM	Shepherd & Co.
„ Hurworth	1567	Baily	M	J Mackintosh & Co.
„ Wennington Hall	1895	Kilvert	N	K Nixon & Co.
„ Staffa	1834	Ostergard	P	C & Edulji.
„ St. Oswald	1781	Macpherson	Q	K Nixon & Co.
„ Maple Branch	1735	Anderson	..	J. Mackintosh&Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

„ Neera	.....	Shepherd & Co.	

VICTORIA DOCK.

	No.		
S.S. Bussorah	1531	Humphries	1 J Mackintosh.
„ Asia	2322	Russell	2 W&A Graham &Co
„ D. Balduino.	3044	Cruciani	3 N G Italiano.
„ Mecca	937	Shepherd	4 M Mackenzie & Co.
„ Gambia	1244	Daly	5 Killick Nixon &Co.
„ M. Teresa	2011	Deperis	8 A-H Lloyds & Co.
„ Busheer	539	Rothwell	9 M Mackenzie & Co.
„ Kt. Companion	2543	Durant	10 K Nixon & Co
„ Aston Hall	2254	Fowler	13 Edward Bates & Co
„ Sirsa	1691	Belwood	15 B I S N Co.
„ Nedged	1692	Newey	16 Killick Nixon &Co.
„ Culna	1469	.....	18 B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
10	Thisbe (s)	Perini	Hongkong, May 18.
	Hounslow (s)	Normall	Newcastle, May 9.
	Henry Bolckow (s)	McAdam	Busorah, May 27.
	Culna (s)	Stewart	Calcutta, May 11.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
10	Wuotan (s)	Pfeiffer	Hamburg.
	Labourdonnais (s).	Schmitz	Aden.
	Saint Oswald (s)	Macpherson.	Amsterdam.
	Clitus (s)	McLean	Amsterdam.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Venetia, for China, &c.
„ Culna, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Henry Bolckow, for Persian Gulf.
„ Thisbe, for China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Karagola, Tice, for Karachi.
„ Busheer, Rothwell, for Marmugoa, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—35 bales wool, S M S Baboola; 85 bales cotton, K. Lukmidass and Co; 64 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 250 cwts horns, J M Rehimtoola; 43 cwts horns, E Purdina; 800 cwts wheat, Kessowjee Poonja and Co; 400 bales wool, Nursey Khattao; 840 cwts wheat, G Damodher and Co.

Innishowen Head s—898 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 20 bales cotton, F S Punnett; 170 bales cotton, J Damjee; 2,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 60 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 200 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

Clan Maclean s—31 bales cotton,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing ¼ lbs., can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

MARCKS & Co., LD., Jewellers and Practical WATCH-MAKERS, 43, Esplanade Road Bombay, and 11, Staff Lines, Poona. Noted House for repairing Watches, Chronometers, Clocks, &c. All Repairs are executed by Competent Assistants imported by us from Europe, and satisfactory performance is warranted for one year. Watches and Jewellery exchanged.

DURABLE VULCANIZED RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at very moderate rates, by G. W. SMITH and Co., Byculla.

PRESERVED DRIED GINGER, Just Arrived from China; also an entirely fresh Stock of CHINESE and JAPANESE NOVELTIES.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, a few doors beyond Taylor's Hotel.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

REPAIRS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER, 97, Medows Street.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationery Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze.

COME AND TRY!—"BANDORA BLOSSOMS," a triple extract of "Bandora Wild Flowers," prepared by CONRAD & Co., Chemists and Perfumers. To be had at "Surgical & Medical Hall," Bandora, HARRIS & Co., Mahim, & D. FERNANDES & Co., Medows Street.

VERY FEW LEFT.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk Umbrellas from Rs. 3-14 and 4-14. Very durable and cheap for its price. SHROFF BROTHERS.

CALADIUMS, Gladioli, Begonias, Gloxinias, Loose Seeds, Garden Pumps and other Garden Sundries. Price Lists free. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Economical Management, facilitating most moderate rates of premia, together with complete Security. Agents C. H. B. FORBES and Co., 1, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

CRICKET.—Try our Durable, Improved and "Removable" Spikes at As. 9, and 12, and Re. 1-8. The "Durable" are made to bend exactly to shape of Sole.—R. R. PARAKH & Co., 18, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of Cabul Postage Stamps of Shere Ali for sale. Apply to MOHAMED JOWAD, No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE,—A small lot of FRESH APRICOTS, a very rare Fruit in India. MORENAS and Co., Confectioners, Medows Street.

PRACTICE better than Theory. Come all and learn the neatest and easiest style of making RUBBER STAMPS from two ladies of the UNIVERSAL and ANGLO-AMERICAN RUBBER STAMP Co., Pydownie.

AN Experienced SALESMAN, possessing great influence in the Iron and Piece Goods Line, is open to an engagement.—Apply to "M," care of this paper.

REQUIRED for the OFFICERS' MESS, Worcester Regiment, a really good COOK, very liberal pay.—Apply to MESS PRESIDENT, Worcester Regiment, Poona.

NOTICE.—A SONG SERVICE will be held in "BOWEN CHURCH," WEDNESDAY, 11th) at 8-30 p.m. Impressive music by an excellent Choir. Tickets 8 Annas. Proceeds for SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE I. F. N. S. and I. SOCIETY'S ENGLISH SCHOOL, The Lodge, Girgaum—will re-open at 10 a.m., on THURSDAY, the 12th instant.

POONA SEASON.—The POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a first-class upper-storeyed Hotel in Poona. It affords all the comforts of a home. Good and Comfortable Rooms are available. Terms moderate.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at the most moderate rates, by THACKER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street, midway between the Post Office and the Cathedral. Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, &c.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER and Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc. apply "P.," care of this office.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,902. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to B, L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

BROWN OXFORD SHOES Rs. 10-8, Brown Lace Boots Rs. 12-8, Boots and Shoes of every description.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.—A fine collection just to hand, suitable to every one. Prices moderate.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Medows Street.

TRICYCLES and BICYCLES of good Coventry Make. Latest Patterns and Styles.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

THE only Firm in Bombay who REPAIRS WATCHES with one year's guarantee. Charges moderate. Note an advantage no other Firm allows.—SLEFFENAUER and Co., Bombay.

"DEANE" DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS for raising from 200 to 8,000 gallons of Water per hour, and feeding Boilers up to 600 H. P. VERTICAL BOILERS 3 to 8 H. P., in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent Pulsometer Engineering Co. Marine Street Bombay

A BARGAIN.—A PAIR of ANALYSING SCALES, extremely sensitive to be disposed of. Apply to KANNY and Co., Watch-manufacturers 59, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE OF FURNITURE COVERINGS, AT REDUCED PRICES. A FIRST CLASS SELECTION of these Goods are now being offered at ORIGINAL COST. JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD., PRACTICAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS, 18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

C. A. GRAVES, DENTAL SURGEON, (Formerly with the late E. M. Walton,) May be consulted Daily.
MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, } Napier Hotel, Poona.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, } Rampart Row, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S. VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold. Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST. NO. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record. A new supply arrives monthly. New Catalogue on application, at Messrs. MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY AND POONA. SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS. STARLEY AND COMPANY, COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK DISINFECTANTS (FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS), NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST. Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84. Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886. PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATION. "Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times*. "Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet*. Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India. THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited, CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY. Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL" Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other. * AGENTS WANTED.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M., SURGEON-OBSTETRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON. Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and Hospital for Diseases of Women, London, CAN BE CONSULTED FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE AND THROAT, From 3 to 5 p.m. 10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT. LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA, IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS. A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view, and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use. Apply to the PROPRIETOR, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents and the Public, that he has quite recently received the following Goods of the best quality. Suits made at a short notice and a perfect fit guaranteed. Prices are exceptionally cheap to suit everybody.

Water-proof Clothing for Monsoon.	Rs.
Gent's Best Black and Brown Waterproof Coats	16 to 18 each.
Do. Cloaks	23 to 25 "
Do. Black and White Water-proof Suits of thick quality; used by Railway employés	11 a suit.
Best Black and White Water-proof Cloth, 60" wide	3 a yard.
Coachmen's Broad Cloth Rain Coats with Oil Cloth Covers	6-8 each.
Gent's Black and Dark Blue Serge Suits	15 to 20 a suit.
Do. Dark Blue Flannel Suits (thick cloth)	20 "
Do. White and Striped Flannel Suits	20 to 25 "
Do. Tweed Suits for Monsoon	15 to 25 "
Best Black and Colored Pilot Cloth of thick quality for Overcoats and Ulsters.	
Gent's Double Sole Lace and Elastic Side Boots for Monsoon	5-8 to 6 a pair.

ESUBJEE ADUMJEE, 29, Medows Street, Fort,

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES, With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stands, &c. *Complete and easy reference.* Size 3 inches by 4½ inches To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Cloth Limp Cover.* Price, Annas 4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 10.

A FURTHER advance of 1d. per oz. was established in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, the quotation being thus 49d. per oz. Rupee Securities were ½ per cent. higher in Fours, and ⅝ in 4½ per cents., at £79½ and £82⅛, respectively. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, has been put up to 1s. 6d. Consols remained at 97½ *ex div.*, and Indian Sterling Loan at 108. French Rentes in Paris were ⅜ per cent. higher at 92⅜; Exchange on London was three centimes higher at fcs. 25·19½. Braziers' Copper was 10s. higher in London, at £ 63 10s. per ton.

The only fresh news regarding General Produce is that Bombay Linseed to arrive was 6d. higher at 43s. 6d. per quarter ex-quay; and Coffee in Mincing Lane was firm at 102s. per cwt. for both descriptions.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet all round, last evening, the day's Sales having reached only 7,000 bales, of which 400 were Surats. The price of spot Mid.-American remained at 6⅜d.; and East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value, excepting "Good" and "Fully Good Fair" Tinnevelly which was 1-16d. higher. American Arrivals, however, were 1-32d. higher, in all positions, 6¼d. being quoted for June deliveries, and 5 13-16d. for October-November. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales. The Manchester Market was strong with a fair enquiry, but the attitude of producers stopped business. Quotations for staple goods and Twist come unchanged.

In New York 12¼ cents was still the rate for ready Mid.-Uplands yesterday, and September Futures remained at 11·23; but Futures for August were four points higher, at 12·16 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales, and the total figures this season now give the following comparison with those of the preceding two years :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Monday's Receipts.	1,000	600	3,500
Two days' do.	1,000	1,800	5,500
Since 1st Sept. '89.	5,726,000	5,472,800	5,392,500

Though business in our local Cotton Market has been upon a very small scale to-day, there has been rather more enquiry, and the tone has been steady. The reported Sales aggregate rather over 500 bales, consisting of Dharwar, at Rs. 197½-8; Nugger, at Rs. 193; and Veraval, at Rs. 163-70; a small parcel of Ginned Compta having also been taken at Rs. 209 per candy. Quotations generally are unchanged.

WHEAT continues dull in the absence of demand for export, and only a small business has been transacted to-day; but previous prices are still asked by dealers for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been taken to a small extent in a dull market, and rates have given way to the extent of one anna per cwt. both in Linseed and Rapeseed, our present quotations for which are as follows :—

Linseed	Rs. 6-9-0 to Rs. 6-12-0	per cwt.	
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat.	" 8-0-0		"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 7-8-0 to "	7-12-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 6-12-0 to "	7-0-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	14,880 bales.
Wheat	64,395 cwt.
Linseed	25,227 "
Rapeseed	9,457 "
Gingelly	2,862 "
Poppyseed	5,009 "
Groundnuts	672 "
Castorseed	2,600 "

FREIGHTS remain dull, and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened this morning at an advance of 1-16d. both in Bank Demand and three months' sight Credits on last evening's closing rates, say, at 1s. 6⅛d. for the former and 1s. 6⅛d. for the latter, but with a quiet feeling. Rates soon gave way before a steady demand for remittance and an almost total absence of Merchants' Bills, the Banks having been unwilling to do business, but more inclined to buy than to sell. We closed weak, with quotations for remittance nominal, at

Bank Bills on Demand	1s 6 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 17-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6 11-16d.	"
Credits 3 "	1s. 6 25-32d.	"
Francs 3 "	1·98.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been declining to-day, and the rate for Fours for Cash receded to 103 3-16, with the coming account at 103½, and July at 103 3-16; before the close, however, rates rallied, say, to the extent of ¼ per cent., the last quotation for money having been 103 7-16. For 4½ per cents. 106½ is still the nominal price.

SHARES.—Little has been passing in this market to-day, and the only changes which we have to report this evening are in favour of buyers of Cotton Mill scrip, Bombay Cotton having declined Rs. 20; Coorla, Rs. 10; and Alliance, David, and Imperial Rs. 5, at our quotations.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been strong, fair enquiry, attitude of producers stops business.

Good Dhollera	4¾d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7d.
8¼ " "	6s. 10d.
40s Mule Twist	9⅜d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 6d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛ *ex-div.*
3 per cent. French Rentes	92½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79½
4½ per cent. "	82⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108 *ex-div.*
Bar Silver	49d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Mails for Persian Gulf close 11-30 Thursday, 12th.

Cables Suez-Suakim and Suakim-Perim interrupted.

Mail for Suakim and Jeddah on 12th and 13th closes at Suez at 10 a.m.

Messages for Mauritius must reach Aden by noon on the 12th instant.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto-Novo), on the west coast of Africa are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th June, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	10	12	35	2	6
Suez	10	2	15	0	31

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 10th June, 1890.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	45	...	3
" Kurrachee	...	8	...	1
" Madras	...	56	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

STACEY—June 2, the wife of Mr H W Stacey, of the E I Railway, Asansol, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1890.

THE meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association yesterday was "contrived a double debt to pay." The Association were enabled not only to discuss a request from the operatives to close their mills four days in the month, instead of eight, but to offer an emphatic retort to many unwarranted denunciations of the Indian factory system that have been uttered in England of late. The petition of the mill-hands which was laid before the Association yesterday is in one respect a very curious document. While Mr. Maclean, Mr. Holt-Hallett and some other English publicists are insisting upon the inhumanly long hours of labour in Indian factories, the operatives themselves are praying on their very knees that their employers will add at least twelve hours a week to their labour. The response, in a word, to the short-time movement which the disinterestedness of Lancashire has started in England meets with its response in India in a long-time movement, of the genuineness of which there can be no doubt. Thus far only one side of the question has been heard in England, and we doubt if any of the sham philanthropists who have denounced the long Indian day at home have been made aware of the scant ceremony with which the mill-hands of Bombay have thrown them over, and exposed the hollowness of the whole proceeding. If reasonable care were taken to instruct English public opinion in the facts of the case, the memorial from the mill-hands that was laid before yesterday's meeting would suffice to silence Mr. Maclean and his associates for ever. The "long-time movement" in Bombay proclaims the hollowness of the "short-time movement" in England in a fashion that should cover the promoters of the latter with ridicule, but for the conspiracy of silence and of misrepresentation which has so far prevented the public at home from understanding how the case really stands. The operatives have had ample opportunity of letting the world know what their grievances are. They had the whole Race-course at their disposal on that Sunday in April when they met to the number of 20,000 to give voice to their wrongs and to their desires. Not one of them complained of over-work; not one of them resented the barbarous and cruel system which the *Times* pretends is maintained by the Indian millowners. All that they asked was that whereas the millowners have for three months closed the mills for two days out of seven, they should close them for only once a week. Some philanthropists at home have insisted upon the statutory working time of fifty-four hours per week being introduced in India. The men whom they pretend to protect meet in their thousands, and without a hint from their masters or any one else make it a grievance that they are allowed to work for only sixty-six hours, and ask as a favour that at least another twelve hours may be added to their week's servitude. Anything, it seems, may in these days be put into a House of Commons question, and though there might be difficulties in the way of asking Mr. J. M. Maclean if he had ever in his experience come across anything more hollow than his own attitude in this matter, it might be worth while for somebody to ask Sir John Gorst if he is aware that a long-time movement has set in in Bombay, that the overworked mill-hands are the promoters of it, and that such resistance as it has met with has come only from the selfish and tyrannical millowners of this city?

There were, of course, good reasons for rejecting the memorial of the operatives. One is that little more than a month of the short-time period has now to run. It began on the 15th of April, and it will expire on the 15th of next month. As Mr. George Cotton pointed out yesterday the compact arrived at last March has been faithfully adhered to, and we cannot question the opinion of so good an authority that it is helping the trade on to better times. No marked recovery, it is true, has set in at present. Stocks in China are still abnormally large, the demand is dull, and prices are low. Local millowners, however, are disposed to point to the present easier rates for the raw material as a proof that short time has already improved affairs. Prices of the staple have already gone down sufficiently to convert what would have been a loss in many cases into a small profit; and on the whole there is reason to believe that the two days' close time a week have done good. The mill-hands have necessarily suffered in the process, but that was inevitable. Labour must take its share of the loss as well as capital—and if the mill-hands were able to read the share list occasionally they would see that they had lost less than a good many of those who have found capital without which their labour could never have been brought into requisition. Their own case, moreover, has been greatly weakened by one at least of the suggestions with which it was accompanied. At the meeting on the 20th of April a Mahratti document was read in which the operatives represented that instead of having two close days in the week for three months, it would be better to close the mills altogether for three months, and let them all go to their country. Men who are sufficiently well off to take three months' holiday cannot, we should imagine, suffer greatly in having to draw five days' wages in the week instead of seven. We do not think, therefore, that any serious inconvenience will be caused to them by the refusal of the millowners to depart from their resolution of the 15th April. The memorial, however, gave the Association an opportunity for discussing the question of Sunday closing which we are glad to see was fully taken advantage of. In the absence of any decision to the contrary, the *status quo ante* would have to be reverted to from the middle of next month, and so good an opportunity for deciding whether Sunday should be made a day of rest in the Bombay mills might not recur for a long time. The case for Sunday closing is strong, both on general and on special grounds. The operatives themselves have asked for it, and it should be noted that in the petition that was sent in on their behalf to the Factory Commission in 1884 Sunday was named as the weekly day of rest, without any reservation being made in respect of native festivals. Mr. Cotton's resolution makes the presumption in favour of Sunday, a reservation being made in favour of native festivals in which the majority of the operatives are interested. It is a practical question what minimum number of native festivals would satisfy the mill-hands; and undoubtedly the case for closing on Sundays would be greatly weakened if the operatives took their Sunday holidays plus any minor red-letter days in the Hindu calendar which they might use as an excuse for staying away from work. It is, as we say, a practical question, and it is as such, we suppose, that Mr. Cotton, who would so have to deal with it, has regarded it in strongly advocating Sunday holidays. In the interest of the not inconsiderable number of Europeans also who are engaged in the mills, and of the better class of employés whose labour is in some degree intellectual, the Sunday holiday should be pressed for. Better work would certainly be got out of this class of workers if a regular day of rest were secured to them. It is only by fixing upon a particular day, moreover, that a weekly holiday would be made certain. A stipulation that a certain number of holidays in the year or in the month should be granted would carry little certainty with it. The only way to make a holiday certain is, in fact, to fix upon a particular day for it, and that day, for reasons of convenience, if for no other, must be Sunday. It is quite another question whether the Sunday holiday or any other limitation upon adult male labour should be decreed by the legislature. Let it once be brought into existence *de facto*, and the legislature will be slow to interfere. In the Colony of Victoria, after the hours of labour had been fixed between employers and employed, the legislature declined to interfere, wisely believing that short time *de facto* made short-time *de jure* unnecessary.

The opportunity was taken yesterday by Mr. Cotton and others to controvert some of the most glaring misstatements which have been made in England upon the Indian Factory system. To us in India some of the statements made yesterday seem such obvious truisms that it would be difficult to understand why they were made, had not the character of the Lancashire agitation on this subject brought the very rudiments of this question into prominence. Such a fact, for instance, as that 25 per cent. of the women on the register of the mills are normally absent needed to be stated only for the information of people at home who think that Indian methods of mill management and English are the same, and that the labour of women and men in our mills is so interdependent that long hours for men mean long hours for women also. Once more the desire of the millowners to see moderate and reasonable legislation for the protection of women and children was given expression to, though if Lancashire contributors to this discussion had made themselves acquainted with the report of the Commission of 1884, this would have been unnecessary. The resolution adopted yesterday will perhaps satisfy even Mr. Holt-Hallett that the millowners whom he charges with practising barbarities are not indifferent to the wellbeing of their employés. It was arrived at without a thought of the Berlin Conference, which even in England is recognized to have been a failure, except by Members of Parliament who think that a cosmopolitan assembly in Germany is fitted for legislating for Indian mills. The best advice that can be given to the Bombay millowners is to give as wide an application as they can to the resolution that has just been adopted. It will be a very effective anticipation of any legislation that Government may undertake for the regulation of mills, and will go far to satisfy home opinion that the area within which reform is necessary is in reality very narrow.

JAPAN, which is privileged to have sixty-five earthquakes in a month, has just provided itself with a brand-new set of codes, civil and commercial, in which the latest results of Western juristic science are embodied. They are fearfully and wonderfully made—the Commercial Code, for example, having over a thousand articles, and providing for every imaginable subject of litigation—but it is feared that they will be as fearfully and as wonderfully administered when the Japanese Courts begin to take them in hand. The weak point about a body of laws which has come into existence like that of Japan is, of course, that it is wanting in spontaneity and in adaptability to the requirements of the community for whom it has been devised. The Japanese Codes have been made very much to order, and in the making of them it has scarcely been possible to pay as much regard to local conditions as is necessary if they are to work well. It was, indeed, not to supply the needs of Japan that they were compiled, but to satisfy the Western Powers that Japanese law would henceforth be advanced enough to enable them to sacrifice their special consular jurisdiction over their own subjects in Japan. The Codes, in a word, will displace the capitulations, which is the same thing as saying that they are meant to ensure the administration of good law in the first place to foreigners resident in Japan, and in the second place to the Japanese themselves. It seems likely that foreigners will derive most benefit from a change which is intended to remove their objections to suing and being sued in the Japanese Courts—for the Codes, which are the work of French and German jurists, have been devised with a view to satisfy the necessities rather of their civilization than of the Japanese. Meanwhile the Japanese lawyers and judges will need to sit up late for the next six months, for the new Codes come into operation in January, and they have not been printed more than six weeks. A considerable reinforcement of the Japanese Bar should be one of the first results of the new legal régime, for there must be money to be made in a land thus suddenly endowed with laws which will for a long time to come be imperfectly understood and diversely interpreted.

THE Government of Bombay have lately had to pass censure upon an act of misdirected zeal on the part of one of their officers, a District Deputy Collector who has received unusual marks of distinction. This gentleman, with the praiseworthy object of becomingly celebrating the visit of Prince Albert Victor to the Presidency, set about organizing a fund for the promotion of Land Improvement which was to be named after the Prince. He invited the co-operation of the subordinate officers of his district, sent out circulars, and organized a public subscription for the fund. But before the movement had been in operation many days it was summarily put an end to by instructions from district head-quarters. The Government in their resolution very properly remarked that, however excellent may have been the motives which influenced the officer in question, his conduct was injudicious, and his excess of zeal might easily have led to very undesirable results. The truth is that in the minds of the cultivating classes, for example, it would be exceedingly difficult to distinguish between subscriptions levied under the circumstances described and a cess. It is almost impossible for at all events the poorer classes to believe that any subscription organized by an official can be voluntary. The *Sirkar* itself becomes in their minds associated with the acts of its officers even when the greatest care is taken to give an unofficial air to their proceedings. The Government very rightly lay down as a general principle the inexpediency of employing official agents for the collection of subscriptions on behalf of any memorial or reception, or indeed of any object whatever without their express previous sanction, and this it is intimated would only be accorded, if ever, in very rare and exceptional instances. The principle here laid down is unassailable, and we have to thank the indiscretion of this well-meaning officer for the opportunity which was given for a clear and perhaps not wholly unnecessary definition of the attitude of Government servants in regard to public subscriptions. What is objectively right may often be subjectively wrong, and this is certainly true of any recourse that officials may have to the agency of the subscription list.

THE hearing of the suit for defamation against the *Jam-e-Jamshed* ended yesterday, and judgment will be delivered on Monday. We need not be deterred meanwhile from alluding to references which were made during the hearing to this journal, and which claim brief but prompt and emphatic notice from us. After the evidence that was yesterday given by the defendant, Mr. J. B. Murzban, it is less necessary than it otherwise might have been to put on record now that he at no time had any control over or part in the literary management of the *Bombay Gazette*. But there is no reason why we should dwell as lightly upon an allegation made in the course of Monday's hearing, which not only entirely misrepresented the defendant's function in this office, but implied about as serious a charge against us as could be brought against any journal. Twice over the witness Mr. Nanabhoy Chichgar declared—once as a matter of belief, and the second time as a certainty—that a series of letters which appeared in our columns early in 1886 were "manufactured" and "concocted" in this office. The unreserved and absolute denial with which we meet this statement has been anticipated by the unsolicited appearance in Court yesterday of the writers of some of the letters—gentlemen who never had any connection with this office, and of whom we know no more than the description which they gave of themselves in Court. We need only add that Mr. Nanabhoy Chichgar, on being given the opportunity of substantiating his allegation has expressly admitted that he had no ground for making it—a confession which at once shows where the "concocting" has been, and spares us the trouble of characterizing it.

THE result of yesterday's ballotting at the Chamber of Commerce for Chairman of the Chamber in place of the Hon. Mr. A. F. Beaufort, who retired from office on proceeding to England, was that Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, of the firm of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., was elected.

AT a meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association, held yesterday to consider the advisability of closing the mills on Sundays, it was unanimously agreed, on the motion of Mr. George Cotton, who presided, to inform the chairman and secretary of the mill operatives' meeting, held on April 20, that the Association could not comply with the request of their memorial to cancel the resolution to close the mills for eight days per month for three months; but it was considered desirable, on the expiration of the three months, to close their mills for one day in every seven, such day to be Sunday in each week, unless some native festival intervenes of such interest to the majority of the operatives that it is desirable to observe it as a holiday in lieu of Sunday. The meeting also was of the unanimous opinion that on the day preceding the weekly holiday, the mills should close two hours earlier than on ordinary working days, for the purpose of cleaning the machinery.

THE hearing of the action of libel brought by Mr. K. N. Kabrajee to recover Rs. 20,000 as damages from Messrs. Jehangir B. Murzban and K. M. Shroff, the proprietors of the *Jam-e-Jamshed* newspaper, was concluded before Mr. Justice Farran, at the High Court yesterday. Mr. Macpherson having finished his address to the Court on behalf of the defendant, three or four witnesses were examined on behalf of the latter. The defendant himself, when in the witness-box, admitted having made to the plaintiff several communications regarding his regret at the publication of the article complained of; and in cross-examination by Mr. Inverarity, he expressed his regret that he published the article at all. But he drew a distinction between an expression of regret and an apology, saying he would offer no apology, which would be an admission of his having done something wrong, and he believed he had done nothing wrong in the publication of the article. Mr. Inverarity having replied upon the defendant's case, his lordship reserved his decision until Monday.

THE case in which the question of jurisdiction over European British subjects was raised a few weeks ago before the Nizam's High Court by a young English lady, has been decided by the Government of his Highness, on reference, in her favour. The High Court has accordingly transferred the case from their file to that of General Campbell, the English Judge in the Nizam's service, who is also a Justice of the Peace under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act.

BALKISHEN DASS, the Hyderabad sowcar who was recently convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and one lakh of rupees fine, has appealed to a division bench against the conviction and sentence of Mr. Justice Hafiz Ahmed Raza Khan. The Hon'ble Mr. Evans of the Calcutta Bar, with Lord Colin Campbell of the Bombay Bar, are likely to appear for the accused in the appeal, which will probably be heard next month.

AS in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, so in Berar, the area under wheat underwent a considerable diminution last year, the actual falling-off being 112,000 acres, or 11·9 per cent. In this case, however, the shrinkage is due not so much to defective rainfall as to the fact of a proportionately larger area being assigned to cotton as the natural result of good prices for this staple in the year preceding. Of course, the cessation of rain at the end of October prevented such crops as were sown from being as good as they would otherwise have been; but notwithstanding this and the falling off in the area, the gross outturn, if we take an estimate based on the actual measurement of selected fields, shows an increase of 4·3 per cent. on the average of the past five years.

THE balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches, on the last day of May 1888 were Rs. 11,81,33,000; 1889 Rs. 12,58,93,000; 1890 Rs. 12,78,54,000.

IT does not appear to be generally known, says *Life*, that in the recent libel case of Sala *v.* Furniss, Mr. G. A. Sala's counsel was specially instructed not to ask for damages, as Mr. Sala had no desire to make money out of the affair, and all that the jury were asked through counsel to do in opening the case, and again in the concluding speech for the plaintiff, was to award a sufficient sum over the 40s. paid into court to render Mr. Furniss liable for all the costs, thus mulcting him in what was practically a fine of £300.

IT is rumoured that the Prince of Wales is seriously thinking of quitting Marlborough House for good and taking up his residence at Kensington Palace. In this case the few ladies who, by her Majesty's bounty, occupy apartments at the palaces would have to be provided for elsewhere.

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

FURTHER PLOTS AGAINST THE CZAR.

CONSPIRACIES AND SUICIDES.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 10.

The St. Petersburg police connect numerous suicides which have occurred during the past fortnight in Russia with the recent arrest of Nihilists in Paris.

Details of another extensive plot against the Czar have also been discovered by the police in unravelling the mysterious circumstances attending the suicide of a St. Petersburg student two or three days ago.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 10.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Sutlej, with the outward English mails of the 30th ult., left here for Bombay at 10 a.m. to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CASHMERE AFFAIRS.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

In the House of Commons this evening Sir John Gorst, replying to a question, said that the Government had no reason to believe that the majority of the people of Cashmere were desirous that their Sovereign should be restored to power, or that British interference in that quarter should be withdrawn.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE GRIEVANCES.

In reply to a further question, Sir John Gorst said that the Secretary of State for India was unable to take any further steps regarding the question of grievances of the Indian Uncovenanted Services until the House of Commons had decided to appoint a Committee of Enquiry into the matter.

BRITISH AND GERMAN INTEREST IN AFRICA.

Sir James Fergusson, replying to a question, said that while negotiations between Great Britain and Germany were pending the *status quo* in Africa would be maintained. Germany, he added, would respect the Treaties of 1886 and 1887 regarding the territory of British and the German East Africa Companies.

SUPPRESSION OF THE NATIONALIST MEETING IN TIPPERARY.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Dillon moved the adjournment of the House as a protest against the action of Government in suppressing the meeting at New Tipperary last month.

A prolonged debate followed, in the course of which Mr. Parnell challenged the Government to prosecute the leaders and not the ignorant peasants.

The motion on being put to vote was rejected by a majority of sixty-one.

WOMEN COUNTY COUNCILLORS.

The House of Lords, by a majority of seventy votes, have rejected the Bill qualifying Women to sit in County Councils.

THE CALCUTTA BANK FRAUDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 10.

E. Solomon, charged with cheating the Hongkong Bank, was to-day formally committed to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions, which commence on the 14th proximo.

LADY HARRIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 10.

Lady Harris did not accompany H. E. the Governor as reported. Her Excellency remains at Panchganny for the present.

THE POONA FOXHOUNDS.

A meeting of the subscribers of the Poona and Kirkee Foxhounds will be held at the Club tomorrow evening, to arrange matters for the coming season.

CAPTAIN KUPER.

Captain Kuper, on reversion from staff employ, is attached to the Artillery at Kirkee.

ARRIVALS.

General Knowles, Assistant Adjutant General; Colonels Creig, Artillery; and Carrington, Worcester; have returned from Mahableshwar to-day.

SENTENCE ON THE NAZIR.

Sontake was sentenced to-day to four years' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 1,000.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY FRAUD CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 10.

The Lutter case was again before the Court to-day.

Mr. Man read Lutter's answer to the charge before the Magistrate.

Mr. Moylan then addressed for the defence.

Mr. Franz Hermann, formerly manager to Messrs. Jones and Co., Mandalay Branch, deposed that while endeavouring to settle disputes between Mr. Bliss and Lutter, the former told him that unless Messrs. Seymour and Vaillant were admitted partners he would bring a criminal charge against Lutter, who said that only few cases of gold thread were included by mistake. Witness further said that he assisted in investigating the books, and discovered defalcations of Rs. 60,000 collected, but not entered. Witness recognized the following letter written by Mr. Bliss to Lutter:—"Mr. Seymour acknowledged to me that the list of goods destroyed by fire were prepared by him, assisted by Cheng Tain, and that you did not instruct him in any way if the list were wrong. There can be no doubt that Mr. Seymour alone was responsible as he was in charge of the godown."

Mr. Charles Edmund Fox, Government Advocate, deposed that Lutter consulted him in reference to Mr. Bliss's threats. Before giving advice he pressed Lutter whether there was any foundation for the charges. Lutter replied, none. The question then arose whether it was better to pay off Mr. Bliss and keep the business going, or file a suit and thereby stop all business. On the latter ground alone Lutter was reluctant to file a suit, and not because he had anything to fear. Next day witness prepared a plaint, when Lutter informed him that he settled with Mr. Bliss.

Messrs. Basch and Yettaing deposed seeing Mr. Seymour and Cheng Tain preparing the list.

Mr. Basch asked Mr. Seymour, to which he replied that he was preparing the list.

ILLNESS OF COLONEL CONWAY-GORDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 10.

The *Morning Post* says that Colonel Conway-Gordon is again confined to a darkened room from bad eyes, and may have to go on long leave.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, JUNE 7.

Mail steamer Victoria, from Australia, arrived.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 23.

I had the pleasure a few evenings ago of hearing a Mr. Henry Middleton lecture on some flying machines that he has invented. It had been announced beforehand that the lecturer proposed exhibiting his apparatus in action, and a great many persons attended in the hope of seeing something sensational. A dryer lecture I have never heard in the rooms of the Society of Arts—and it has been my misfortune to hear a great many—and the experiments were disappointing in the extreme. The "bird machines," invented by the learned lecturer, were attached to ropes, and he candidly admitted that they had never risen in the air without holding on to anything! The lecture was delivered under the auspices of the Æronautical Society of Great Britain, and the members of that body who were present could hardly say a good word for the invention. Some of the speakers openly ridiculed Mr. Middleton's claims to have solved the principles of flight with his elaborate mathematical formulæ; and even the chairman, a distinguished æronaut, was obliged to make the humiliating confession that at present we are a long way from flight. "It is," he somewhat naively added, "a most irritating problem because of the ridiculous ease with which the bird does it."

Although the meeting addressed by the Congress delegates at Birmingham the other day was not large it was in other respects notable. A former resident of Bombay, Colonel Phelps, who is now located in the neighbourhood of the midland capital and gives variety to the local Unionist party, occupied the chair; but he did not prove himself to be an enthusiastic supporter of the Congress programme. Indeed, I am told that he nearly drove Mr. Hume and Mr. Norton out of their senses by declaring the movement "premature." But the fun took place at the close of the proceedings. A proposal that the petition adopted by the meeting should be presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Chamberlain excited a storm of disapproval from the opponents of that gentleman. Mr. Hume, by way of throwing oil on the troubled waters, suggested that the petition should be sent to Mr. Gladstone, whereupon the admirers of Mr. Chamberlain naturally groaned until they were hoarse. Eventually it was decided to entrust the document to Mr. Bradlaugh. In this connexion I may mention that Mr. Chamberlain is almost as strongly opposed to the National Congress as he is to Home Rule for Ireland. His attitude has caused some surprise among the Congress leaders, who say that he was formerly favourable to native aspirations, and paid considerable attention to the Indian delegates who visited this country in 1885.

It is rumoured that the article in the last issue of *The Speaker*, warning the Liberal party not to pledge itself to the "extreme proposal embodied in Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill" is from the pen of Sir W. W. Hunter, who is not likely to retain his popularity in Congress circles after the stand he has taken up against the change of front at Bombay, or perhaps I should say the alleged change of front, as I see it is denied that the adoption of a cut-and-dried scheme of electoral representation, was a revival of the policy of previous sessions. The setting up of artificial uniformity for all India by which the voting power would be concentrated in the hands of the Gangetic population, and the sudden conversion of the Legislative Council of the Viceroy from what is essentially a council into a legislative assembly would involve serious risks, and such a scheme would after a period of strain, if not of actual danger, inevitably end in a reaction against all progressive measures in India. Mr. Bradlaugh is told that he should recognise the fact that it would be "disastrous to the present prospects of Indian reform if men like Mr. Bryce, who have really studied the question, should feel themselves constrained to absent themselves or to pass over for the moment to the other camp." It remains to be seen whether the line taken up by the Speaker has any effect on the Caucus, which, it seems, is, or was, meditating a recognition of the Congress and all its works.

Mr. Eardley Norton, who arrived here by the last mail, opened a debate at the Oxford Union, on the desirability of introducing the elective principle into Viscount Cross's Bill. The opposition was to be led by a Mr. Galbraith and one of the selected speakers presumably against the Congress proposals was a younger son of Lord Salisbury. Mr. Joshi, who, I believe, has not spoken at any meetings here, is suffering from the sequela of the influenza he suffered from before his departure from India, and is returning home. He left for Bombay yesterday in the P. and O. steamer Sutlej. It is hoped that the sea voyage will put him all right again. The gathering at the house of Mr. Schwann, M.P., in Prince's Gate, on the 17th, is being arranged by the member for North Manchester and his wife, solely in honour of the Congress delegates. Mr. Schwann, I hear, hopes to capture some of the leaders of his party for his dinner. Politicians of both sides are to be invited to the reception. The affair will partake of the nature of a house-warming, as Mr Schwann has only just moved into his new town residence.

In connection with the Literary Fund dinner, Mr. George Augustus Sala claims to have lately come into possession of two very curious facts in the history of this admirable charity. It has been asserted, and denied innumerable times, that the Vicomte de Chateaubriand, the author of the "Génie du Christianisme," was, when a penniless exile in England, a recipient of the bounty of the Literary Fund. He himself gracefully ackowledged the circumstance at one of the dinners of the institution; but the acknowledgment has been ascribed to a feeling of *fanfaronnade* of the Mr. Bounderly type. Men who have become famous and wealthy are sometimes prone to dwell on imaginary days of youthful indigence. But it has been recently ascertained, beyond the possibility of contradiction, that Chateaubriand was, in 1799, assisted by the Literary Fund; that the donation which he received amounted to ten pounds, and that he was recommended to the charity by the notorious M. Jean Peltier, the editor of the *Ambigu*, who was tried for a libel on Napoleon when First Consul, who was defended by Sir James Mackintosh and convicted by a British jury, but who, in consequence of the rupture of the Peace of Amiens, was never brought up for judgment.

The second fact is even more curious. Sir Walter Scott, in 1831, in the fulness of his fame, regretfully but distinctly declined to officiate as a steward at the annual banquet of the Fund, or to be a contributor to its funds. He wrote to the secretary:—"The wants of those whose distresses and merits are known to me, are of such a nature that what I have the means of sparing for the relief of others is not nearly equal to what I wish. Anything which I might contribute to your fund would, of course, go to the relief of other objects, and the encouragement of excellent persons, doubtless, to whom I am a stranger." An element of the pathetic is imparted to this ostensibly ungracious refusal when we remember that in 1831 Sir Walter was financially a broken man, weighed down by debt exceeding a hundred thousand pounds, and that he was literally working himself to death to pay his creditors in full.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered..3	87	4	42	4	56	3	36	
June 9, Monday.....0	1	0	00	0	00	0	9	
„ 10, Tuesday 0	10	0	4	0	10	...		
Total...3	98	4	46	4	66	3	45	
Total of corresponding date last year 5	80	7	87	7	12	7	82	

A very striking portrait of Prince Bismarck has been painted by Professor von Leubach. The Chancellor is in his Cuirassier uniform, and wears the large steel helmet with the flying eagle perched on the top of it. The expression is that of a man who has passed through many sharp contests, which have delved deep lines and furrows in his face. The eyes are large and somewhat prominent and overhung by bushy eyebrows, and in them may be seen the unmistakable proofs of a strong mind.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held last evening in the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of considering the advisability of closing the mills on Sundays. Mr. George Cotton, in the absence of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, presided, and the others present were:—Messrs. A. K. Leslie—(Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited; Imperial Cotton Mills Company, Limited; James Greaves Mills Company, Limited, Leopold Spinning Bleaching and Manufacturing Company, Limited; Connaught Mill Company, Limited; Howard and Bullough Mill Company, Limited; and New Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited). K. M. Heeramaneck.—(Queen Spinning and Weaving Company; Britannia Mills Company, Limited; Star of India Mills, Limited). Dhurumsey Soonderdas—(Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited; and Khandeish Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited). Damoderdas Tapidas—(Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited). P. Pearson.—(Anglo-Indian, Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company Limited). D. E. Wacha—(Central India Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company, Limited; Swadeshi Mills Company, Limited.) Veerchand Deepchand and Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas—(Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited; Mahaluxmee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited; and Sholapore Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited). Damoder T. Mooljee—(Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited; Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited; Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited). Lakhmidas Khimjee and Motilal Jeevundas—(Lakhmidas Khimjee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited). K. R. Cama—(Colaba Land and Mill Company Limited). Ranchordas Narotamdas—(Presidency Mills Company, Limited). Jeevundas Mooljee—(Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited). Vandravandas Purshotumdas—(Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited).

SUNDAY CLOSING OF THE MILLS.

The chairman said I am extremely sorry that Sir Dinshaw M. Petit is unable to take the chair owing to sickness. He takes a very warm interest in this question, and the resolution which I am about to submit to you has his approval and support, so that, although not with us, his sympathies are with us. You are all aware that we are met to reply to a memorial presented to us by the chairman and secretary of a very large meeting of mill-hands, and this is what I suggest we should reply to them. I beg to move the following resolution:—"That the chairman and secretary of the mill operatives' meeting, held on the 20th of April, 1890, be informed that this Association cannot comply with the request in their memorial to cancel the resolution to close the mills for eight days per month for three months: but that on the expiration of the three months, the members of this Association think it desirable to close their mills for one day in every seven, such day to be Sunday in each week, unless some native festival intervenes of such interest to the majority of the operatives that it is desirable to observe it as a holiday in lieu of Sunday. Farther that on the day preceding the weekly holiday the mills will close two hours earlier than on ordinary working days for the purpose of cleaning the machinery." Gentlemen, our mill-hands ask us to rescind the resolution to close the mills eight days per month, giving as their reason that the curtailment of the time worked by them will diminish their wages, and result in indebtedness, and penury to them. The resolution was passed after much consideration, with the object of reducing production, which for the time had overrun demand, and to bring back a margin of profit. The resolution has been most faithfully adhered to, and is in my opinion helping us on to better times. We have cheaper cotton, and the price of yarn has not followed the downward course of the raw material, as it would most certainly have done had the mills continued on *full* time. It would have suited mill-agents better to have closed their mills for twenty-four days right off, instead of eight days per month for three months. But consideration for the thousands of operatives who would have had a month of idleness and no pay, prevented our even thinking of such a course. Just now we are working five days per week, and as these are the longest days of the year, the time made is 66 hours. Our mill operatives at a very large representative meeting—a meeting at which it is computed there were nearer 20,000 than 10,000 persons present, and at which every mill in Bombay was represented, request us to open our mills for six days per week, or 72 hours, as they are afraid that the curtailment of their working hours and the consequent diminution in their wages, will inflict hardships upon them which they are unable to bear,—will force them into debt, and penury, in fact, as they put it. What would our mill operatives say if they knew that in England there are those who are constantly urging upon Government the necessity of reducing the number of hours worked in our Indian mills to 56 per week, and that in doing so think they are working in the interest and for the benefit of the male operatives. Hitherto the members of the Association have endeavoured to explain the condition of factory labour in this country, but now the mill operatives themselves come forward and answer Mr. Holt-Hallett, Mr. Maclean, and the *London Times* by saying we prefer working long hours and earning what we can to short time and small pay, upon which we cannot maintain our females and ourselves. Our mill-operatives while anxious for us to work the time I have mentioned, are still anxious for one day's rest in seven, and I think you will agree with us that this is a most reasonable request and one that should be conceded with pleasure. You are aware that for some time past I have both in and out of season advocated the closing of the mill on Sunday and that many members of the Association would long ago have given the Sunday rest were it not that there was some difficulty in keeping hands at a mill working six days whose neighbours work seven. Indian mill operatives seldom remain more than a year or two at the mills without visiting their village, and it is their desire to return with as much money as possible. That makes them prefer long hours for the sake of the large pay it brings them. I am glad, however, to see that they are now becoming alive to the advantage of one day's rest in seven; and feel sure that this Association as a body, will in this respect willingly meet the wishes of their workpeople. Hitherto, the differences between the workpeople and their employers have been small and insignificant; and the best way to maintain the good understanding that exists is to make reasonable concessions when asked for. The mill-hands themselves have so many holidays, absenting themselves as they do whenever they think proper, that the Sunday holiday will not be a great boon to them unless it leads to more regular attendance. This, I think, it will do; but one thing is very certain that our European and Native heads of departments will appreciate the one day's freedom from the mill. It is true the hours they are actually at work are short and the work light; but it is their inability to get away that makes the present system so irksome to them. While urging you to give your mill-operatives one day's rest in seven, I am as much opposed as ever to any legislation that would make it compulsory so far as the male adult is concerned. The English Factory Act leaves the male adult unfettered as regards the hours he may work; and any departure from this principle would land us in difficulties. You cannot have class legislation and try to control the factory workers while you leave other classes to do as they wish. There is a growing feeling amongst some classes in favor of shortening the hours of labor; and all will admit that any reduction that may result from the more economic conditions under which we can supply our wants, will be a great benefit to all classes. But I submit that any attempt to interfere with the free trade of adult male labor must result in harm and throw us back instead of helping us forward. To protect by legislation those who do not care to work according to their needs, at the expense of those who are anxious by industry to improve their position, will never in my opinion be tolerated by Free-trade Englishmen. For women and children the case is different. They are not in a position to protect themselves, and there are, moreover, other good reasons why they should be prevented from overworking. The only pity is that even the English Factory Act does not protect those who most need protection. We have for years past favoured reasonable legislation suited to the circumstances and conditions of the country for the protection of women and children. On the Factory Commission of 1884 we were strongly represented, Messrs. Muncherjee N. Banajee and Nanabhoy Jeejeebhoy representing the Association. Mr. S. Bengalee, nominated by Government, and myself as representing the Chamber of Commerce, forming four out of the seven members of the Commission whose unanimous report was in favour of granting four holidays per month to women and children, of raising the age of half-times to nine years, of increasing from twelve to fourteen the age of full time, and only permitting women to work eleven hours per day and strongly "recommended Government to urge upon the Government of India the necessity for expunging such clauses in the existing Factory Act as will do away with the long hours of work and other defects which have been described by numerous witnesses to be in existence in Khandeish and other places in the Presidency." Under such circumstances I do not think we have been fairly treated by the *London Times*, which in commenting upon two letters in its columns from the pen of Mr. Holt Hallett says:—"It would be an absolute disgrace to this country, the acknowledged pioneer of factory legislation in Europe, and in whose footsteps other European Government are only now beginning to tread, if Indian manufacturers were still suffered to practise barbarities which our representatives at the Conference fancied themselves able to determine." Mr. Holt-Hallett, who apparently knows nothing of the Bombay mill industry, appears to have made the mistake of mixing up the small gin factories dotted all over the country and which only work for three or four months in the year, with the large spinning mills against which all the agitation has been started. We can only regret that the *Times* should have fallen into the same mistake. Why does Mr. Hallett go back to ancient history, so far as the mill industry is concerned, for his facts, when a perusal of the Factory Commission Report of 1884 would have given a very different colour to all his statements. The explanation may, I fancy, be found in the last paragraph of his letter, which indicates that he thinks Indian mills cannot compete with Lancashire for the China trade if the proposed amendments in the Indian Factory Act became law. This is a mistake. India does not compete with Lancashire in China. We are sending China yarn instead of cotton, and were the Bombay mills to stop to-morrow Lancashire would not and could not supply China with the low count yarns she requires at the price she can afford to pay. China would simply import our cotton and go back to hand spinning or import machinery and spin her own requirements of yarn under 23s. Nearly half our exports are 10s. downwards. Lancashire cannot spin and export them at the price China will pay. Mr. Maclean makes the same mistake. He thinks the proposed Indian Amendments Act will, by hampering us, improve the position of his Oldham constituents. We cannot blame Mr. Maclean for fighting so strenuously for those he represents. He is at least straight in telling us why he is so very urgent upon the matter. He knows too well the condition of the factory operatives in the country to think of urging on humane grounds the necessity of amending the present Act. And we can only find fault with him for insinuating that the cause of the delay is owing to the interested advisers of Government. We know the great trouble the Government of Bombay and the Government of India have taken to make themselves fully acquainted with the real position, and that whatever delay there may be in dealing with the question, is entirely owing to an unwillingness to unnecessarily interfere with the industrial development of the country, which, if left untrammelled by uncalled for restrictions, will in times of famine be of more value than any provision the finances of the country can provide against our most dreaded enemy. The fact is Government knows that there is no urgent need for the passing of the amendment to the Indian Factory Act, because they have statistics before them carefully collected by inspectors proving that women are not employed, on an average more than ten hours per day, and that they do not work on the average even twenty-four days per month. They take their days of rest now as may suit them, instead of being restricted by legislation to four days that might not fit in with their arrangements. The great mistake our friends in England make is in thinking that women as in England are employed in the mill and that their absence would interfere with the work of others. This is not the case. In Bombay women are only employed as reelers, that is to reel the yarn after it has been spun on a reel worked by hand. Of the 3,500 women we have on the books of the mills my firm manages, not one is employed on machinery driven by steam. The attendance seldom average, over 2,700, and they come to work at any time between 6-30 and 8 o'clock, and leave as it may suit them between 5-30 and 6. We have no children at work under 12, and would not employ them under 15, if it were not that we feel it would be a hardship to deprive the little fellows of the means of being better fed and clothed than they would be were they not workers. It is much the same in all Bombay mills. So that so far as the spinning mills are concerned the hands are practically being protected to the extent proposed by our friends at home. For the small ginning factories something might be done, but in moving in this direction Government must feel that in trying to save women and children from overwork, they may risk driving them to starvation. I have had experience of ginning factories in Khandeish and Guzerat; and if Mr. Holt Hallett had seen as I have seen the contest to get employment by half-starved women and children for three or four months, in the ginning factories, he would understand why Government might even hesitate to accept the recommendation of the Factory Commission of 1884. In Guzerat and Khandeish the ginning season of three months is looked forward to by the poorer classes, as the two or three months' earnings during the cotton season provide them against actual want during the remainder of the year. To satisfy Lancashire, the import duties which were not felt by the people and in no way retarded the demand for English goods and in their incidence gave some return from the Native States for the protection insured to them by the large expense incurred by the Imperial Government in protective works, was replaced by a tax unsuited to the country and objectionable in every way to the people at large. It is to be hoped that neither the home nor the Indian Government will be influenced by interested opportunists as to what measures are or are not best for the good of the country; but that our legislative councils will be permitted to exercise the functions for which they were established without any interference on the part of English gentlemen who are not in a position, from training or experience, to know our requirements.

Mr. Ranchordas Narotamdas seconded the resolution, which after a short discussion was carried unanimously, and the meeting terminated.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following officers have been posted to the second battalions of their regiments, but do not come out until next trooping season:—Second-Lieutenants Hogarth, Highland Light Infantry; Baldwin and Lukin, Yorkshire Light Infantry; Colon, West Yorkshire Regiment; Lawson and Vivian, Northumberland Fusiliers; and Barlow, Lincoln Regiment.

THE following remain at home on extended leave:—Surgeon Walsh, to 25th August; Lieutenant Ewart, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to 28th July; Lieutenants Hall, Scottish Rifles, and Griffiths, Bedfordshire Regiment, to 1st September—all on medical certificate.

PAYMASTER AND HONORARY MAJOR L. R. DOWDALE, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, proceeds home at once on promotion to Staff Paymaster.

THE following appointments have been made:—15th Bengal Cavalry: Captain P. B. Lindsell to be Squadron Commander sub. pro tem., vice Tate, but to remain seconded; Captain G. F. Willes to be Squadron Commander, sub. pro tem., vice Lindsell, but to remain seconded; Captain C. P. W. Pirie to be Squadron Commander, sub. pro tem., vice Willes, but to remain seconded; Lieutenant H. McA. Johnston to be Squadron Commander, vice Pirie, Lieutenant H. C. Ricketts, supernumerary on the establishment, to be Squadron Offier, 6th Bengal Infantry: Lieutenant N. T. Parker to be Quartermaster.

THE undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—Surgeon F. R. Newland, Medical Staff, to England, for six months, on private affairs; Captain G. S. C. Jenkinson, Station Staff Officer, to Mooltan, on 60 days' privilege leave; Second-Lieutenant A. C. Elliott, Royal Sussex Regiment, to Simla, to 15th June, on private affairs; Surgeon H. W. M. Kendall, Medical Staff, to England, pending retirement; Veterinary Surgeon C. H. Betser, to England, for six months, on medical certificate; Colonel C McD. Skene, 42nd Gurkhas, to England, for one year, on private affairs. The leave granted to Colonel F. W. Macmullen, 13th Bengal Lancers, has been cancelled.

CAPTAIN W. H. H. WATERS, No. 9 Southern Division, Rangoon, has been transferred to No. 20 Southern Division, Fort William.

THE Government of Bombay have sanctioned a gratuity of £2-10 per diem to Brigadier-General W. T. Budgen, D. S. O., commanding the Bombay District, for a period of six months, as compensation for the injuries received by him on the 4th December last by falling from his horse when on duty.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. H. LLOYD, half-pay, Royal Artillery, first-class District Staff Officer, Poona, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Quartermaster General, Bombay Army, vice Colonel G. C. Hogg, appointed to officiate as Quartermaster-General.

THERE is talk of founding a vegetarian colony, to be located somewhere in the wilderness about Clapham Junction. From this vegetable paradise the butcher, the poulterer, and the fishmonger are to be jealously excluded, as the inhabitants will live on the simple fruits of the earth, fortified by eggs and milk. Spirits and alcoholic drinks of all kinds will be rigorously forbidden, and the list of "intoxicants" includes tea and coffee. In all probability the colony will be rather select than numerous. But what is there to hinder the backsliding colonist from passing beyond the magic boundaries and getting a glass of beer and a mutton chop in, say, Oxford-street or the Strand. What is there even to prevent him indulging in the heady coffee or the inebriating tea at the nearest A. B. C.

THE BHOWNUGGER DEFAMATION CASE.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Dr. Burjorjee Byramjee charges Brahmachari Madhavnand Sadanand, Babaji Gunput Pinglay, Byramjee Jamsetjee Khansaheb, Krushnajee Baburao Bullel, and Chagan Sunderjee, with defamation, was resumed for hearing. Mr. Hormusjee Chichgar, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared on behalf of the complainant; Mr. Balkrushna Kirtikar, of Messrs. Balkrushna and Dikait, represented the accused Krushnajee Baburao Bullel; while the rest of the accused were undefended.

Durgapursad Purbhoodas, an assistant superintendent of the Raj Kharach (state expenses) deposed he knew the accused Chagan Sunderjee for the last three years. He had been working under him since 1883 for about four or five months. Witness was acquainted with his handwriting. He had seen him write. He saw the document, (Exhibit F.) and believed it to be in the handwriting of Chagan. The signature attached to the document was also in his handwriting. This is the file of correspondence (produced) of my department for 1887-1888. There were many letters in the file in the handwriting of Chagan. Witness here pointed out six different documents written in Chagan's handwriting. He saw the address upon this paper (a copy of the *Bhownugger Exposure Gazette*). It appeared to be like the handwriting of Chagan. The paper was addressed to Dr. Burjorjee Byramjee, the complainant.

Cross-examined by the accused Chagan, the witness said he had been in the service of the Durbar for the last ten years. Before that time he was employed as a shop-keeper under Mr. Vajeshunker for Rs. 150 per month. He left Mr. Vajeshunker's employ for Durbar service, which he commenced on a salary of Rs. 75. He preferred the service of the Durbar to that of a shop-keeper. Witness did not join the Durbar service expecting Durbar's carriages and elephants to use. He had received education in Gujerati up to the Sixth Standard.

The Magistrate: What has all these things to do with this case?

Witness in his further cross-examination said some of the letters produced were written by Chagan in his presence, and some of them were written by him after receiving instructions from him. He did not know if Chagan ever made a complaint to the Thakore Saheb that witness had been misappropriating the Durbar's money, and that he was partial to some of his subordinates. There was no dispute at all between witness and Chagan. As Chagan's superior witness might have written threatening letters. Witness had never suppressed letters addressed by Chagan to the Durbar.

The accused Chagan then put a number of papers in the hands of the witness and asked him if he could recognize the handwriting. The witness recognised the handwriting on two or three of the papers only. The accused then asked several questions in cross-examination, which the Court ruled as irrelevant and not pertinent to the inquiry.

Witness, continuing, said he had not given evidence in this case from instructions received. Witness was certain that the complainant, Dr. Burjorjee, could not influence the Thakore Saheb against him. Complainant had not been intriguing against the witness in the least. He did not know if the complainant interfered with political matters. Witness had not made false entries in the Durbar's books, and misappropriated the moneys. He did not know if the Durbar paid the expenses for this prosecution. At present witness paid his own expenses to come down to Bombay. Witness had not consulted the complainant on the subject of this case. He went to the complainant's solicitor alone.

The Magistrate told the accused that the several questions put by him to the witness were irrelevant, and his doing so was only wasting the time of the Court.

The case was then adjourned till to-day (Wednesday).

COMPENSATION FOR WRONGFUL ARREST.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Causes Court, Mr. Dinshaw Davur, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of the third defendant Goruskaram Jindaram, in the case of Sambhoo Dayal Shereeram and Company *vs* Jindaram Hazarmal and others, and applied before Mr. W. E. Hart, the Chief Judge, that his client, who was arrested before judgment during the vacation, might be discharged from custody, as the arrest was obtained on allegations that were entirely false and groundless. The present suit was for the recovery of Rs. 2,000 being the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the defendant's breach of contract made on the 5th February 1888, for the sale of 100 tons of Delhi red rape-seed. The plaintiff's moonim has filed an affidavit alleging that the first two defendants had absconded from Bombay, and the third defendant was also about to abscond, and intended to remove all his property. On the strength of various other allegations the moonim had obtained an order for the arrest of Goruskaram before judgment. The third defendant was accordingly arrested on Thursday last, and had to remain in jail till yesterday. Mr. Davur produced an affidavit of his client in which he denied all the allegations made by the plaintiff's moonim, and also denied the partnership with the first two defendants. The defendant further denied that he was indebted to the plaintiff for the amount sued for, and further alleged that the order was obtained at the instigation of one Tarachund Lakmondass who had been on terms of hostility with the defendant with a view to annoy and harass him. His Honor after hearing the argument ordered the third defendant to be discharged from custody and directed the plaintiffs to pay to the defendant Rs. 250 as compensation for the wrongful arrest. The case was postponed to the day it would have been made returnable if filed in the usual way (25th of July next).

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

THE *Bombay Educational Record* for June has the following:—The new system of primary education for the city of Bombay is at length fairly launched. The Corporation after a little coyness and delay has passed the Budget grant asked for by the Joint Schools' Committee. The by-laws regulating the administration of the school fund and the functions of the Joint Schools' Committee have been passed by the Corporation, approved by Government, and published in the *Government Gazette*, and have now the force of law. The existing schools, both Municipal and aided, have been transferred to the charge of the Joint Schools Committee, and are now being respectively administered and aided by the new authority. The Committee is settling down to its work, and making notes of the deficiencies of the existing system with a view to amelioration and reform. The only matter remaining to be settled is the arrangements for the periodical inspection of the schools and the assessment of their grants-in-aid; and this subject is already under the discussion of the Joint Schools' Committee and will shortly be brought before the Corporation. When this is settled the new system will be in thorough working order. There is, indeed, a wider question which may be said to be outstanding, as the Corporation has appointed a committee to prepare a representation to Government on the subject, and that is with regard to the legal and equitable liabilities of the Corporation and Government, respectively, for the largely increased expenditure which all parties alike see to be inevitable. This question, however, does not immediately affect the working of the schools, and the Corporation has shown practical wisdom in keeping the two things apart. Nothing but good can come of a thorough examination of the subject. A clear understanding of the legal and moral obligations on both sides is an indispensable preliminary to sound progress.

THE French and Egyptian Governments have agreed (the Cairo correspondent of the *Times* says) on the following points with regard to conversion:—The Preference loan, the Four-and-a-Half per cent. loan, and the £1,300,000 required for public works will form a new privileged debt. The Domains and Daira remain, as at present, separate loans. The Government has power to convert these loans, if possible, at three-and-a-half per cent., or at a maximum of four per cent. The power of raising a further sum for public improvements by the issue of the five-million loan already authorised, is cancelled. Not more than £300,000 worth of Domains or Daira lands is to be sold in any one year. No further conversion of these loans is to be made for fifteen years. All savings resulting from the conversion must be paid into the Public Debt Office. It is considered in Cairo (the correspondent adds) that these conditions bind the Government hand and foot, and that they will lead in the future to grave political difficulty. The Convention was initialled in Paris on May 21 by the Egyptian Delegates and by the French Foreign Minister.

PROFESSOR JINSIWALA AND HIS DETRACTORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The correspondence which has been published in your paper on this subject and the spirit in which the utterances of Professor Jinsiwala before the Poona audience have been criticised in some of the English, Parsee, and Reform journals makes it necessary that somebody should take the trouble of stating the truth regarding the alleged conduct of the Professor and the institutions which it is the object of these writers to denounce. To avoid misunderstanding and misrepresentation, which unfortunately are so rife in this case, I must first state that it is not my desire to defend Professor Jinsiwala in all his sweeping generalization. Nor do I mean to deny that the Professor, like many other men, may have some individualities and oddities of his own. But for all that I feel that great injustice has been done to him in thus holding him forth to ridicule as an unkind husband and an educated bigot; and I feel it the more because, although the learned Professor recently took an opportunity to give full explanations of his views at one of the Hirabag meetings, none of your correspondents, who ran to you with such promptness at first, have deemed it fair to communicate to you even a word of this explanation. I hope, therefore, that you will permit me to state the true facts of the case. I know I am rather late in writing to you, but I shall not regret the delay if it ensures a dispassionate discussion of the whole question. The criticism that has been hitherto published appears to me to proceed more from a desire to lower Mr. Jinsiwala in public estimation than to vindicate the principles of reform. Throughout the whole controversy these critics have ignored the difference that exists between an English and an Indian household. I am not surprised that the English critics should have done so, as in the present state of our social intercourse, they are apt to judge of us and our institutions more from this point of view. But I can not understand how your correspondents, whom I take to be Hindus, should have lost sight of this essential distinction. Either they are the victims of sentimental philosophy or they belong to that class of reformers who, knowing that the sympathy of the ruling class is best evoked by appealing to English sentiments, find it to their advantage or interest, to do so. Unless on some such supposition as this I can not account for the cry that has been undeservedly raised against Mr. Jinsiwala at present.

Professor Jinsiwala is not a new man, nor is it the first time that he has offended the susceptibilities of high-talking and low-living people, or spoken from the chair in the Poona Elocution Gathering. He has long since been known to be sincere and outspoken and his views have been expressed several times in Bombay, here, and in the Mofussil. What then is the cause of the present row against him? Nothing else but the determination of some persons, who dislike the Professor for his social views, to take advantage of the domestic incident referred to by him in his lecture and by exposing him to ridicule, condemn the man and his views alike. To this end misrepresentation was necessary inasmuch as it was otherwise impossible to give a plausible shape to the absurd and intolerent suggestion of having the Professor dismissed from Government service (unfortunately he has none) or of dragging him before the criminal court. When simple differences in social matters give rise to such personal attacks and suggestions, differences not in practically carrying out the principles of reform, but only in talking about them, we must, I think, expect but little real progress.

I have already stated that a Hindu family essentially differs from an English one. I shall now proceed to apply this general remark to the case before us. The main charge against Mr. Jinsiwala is that as he treats his wife as a thing or chattel all liberal education is lost upon him and that he does not deserve to occupy the chair of a teacher. Now let us examine how far this charge is borne out. In the first place it must be remembered that the words "husband" and "wife" have, to use a logical term, different connotations in the English society. There a marriage takes place by consent and between two grown up persons. If they live happily, well and good; if not divorce or judicial separation puts an end to their connection. The use of force by the husband, under such circumstances, though the law may allow some latitude to him, is justly regarded as brut

lesson. Only it is thoroughly out of place in case of girls of twelve, fourteen, or sixteen.

I am aware what Mr. Jinsiwala's critics might urge against me. They will ask if it is not desirable to introduce late marriages and do away, at one stroke, with the mother-in-law, or to relieve the husband of the not a pleasant task of acting a teacher to his young wife. Well, it may be so; only you cannot do it *at one stroke*; for howsoever glibly you may *talk* of reform it must come on slowly, and then even it is a question if we would adopt the English system of late marriages in its entirety. It is not, therefore, a question of *practical* and *immediate* reform. The marriage age for girls is slowly rising, but still how many will you find even amongst the educated Hindus to keep their daughters unmarried up to twenty or twenty-five. Not one, and if so, if even an educated Hindu (in full youth—as was the case with Professor Jinsiwala) must choose his wife from amongst girls of eleven or twelve is it, I ask, fair to denounce him if he takes pains to teach his wife, good manners, reading, writing, and domestic economy, and if in doing so there arises an occasion for dealing out slight corporal punishment by way of correction? I believe not, and any one who knows and recognises the responsibity of the head of a household will, I have no doubt, agree with me.

After this explanation I need not reply to the false analogies and questions in your correspondents' letter. Before I conclude I shall, therefore, briefly touch upon the other points in the controversy. These are general questions of the day, and it is contended that the views of the Professor on these questions are narrow and illiberal. I confess I am unable to understand the bearing of these remarks. For as far as conduct is concerned Professor Jinsiwala may fairly challenge comparison with his critics. It is only the talk that remains and of the test of a reformer depends upon how he talks out Mill or Spencer, then Mr. Jinsiwala is not liberal enough. I may, however, point out that if we go on talking out (say at the Congress) such extra radical views in politics as these reformers do with regard to social reform we shall be immediately put down as *unpractical*, and applying the same principle to this case I have no hesitation in saying that the views of Professor Jinsiwala are more practical than those of his critics complete emancipation of the womankind like the independence of India is not the question of present and practical reform. Thus viewed Professor Jinsiwala's remarks were not directed against true reform. He is for female education. But he maintains, that though such women as can afford may take degrees in law, medicine, &c., yet for the majority we want sound primary education, and this according to him can be best given at home. We may not agree with Professor Jinsiwala in all that he has thus laid down, but I take it to be a bigotry of the worse kind to condemn a man because he advocates home education in preference to sending our girls to the local high school for girls which is under the control of some of our leading reformers, and which is presided over by an English lady. When the greatest of speculative German thinkers has declared that the province of a woman is *to feel* and not *to reason*, we can surely tolerate Professor Jinsiwala, if like Kant he tells us that an Englishman, though he lacks the gallantry of a Frenchman in his relation to other sex, "holds women in higher estimation and perhaps carries this too far by according to them in the married state an almost unlimited authority." I have I believe exceeded my limits; therefore I shall close this letter with one remark, that in praising our institutions and in warning his audience against imitating foreign manners when we can never catch the spirit and the substance of the same, the Professor wanted to insist upon us that we should all feel a just pride in our national institutions and that the tendency to magnify our faults is simply suicidal. What is there in this view that Mr. Jinsiwala's critics should descend to uncharitable and personal attacks upon him?—Yours, &c.,

Poona, June 8. B. G. TILAK.

[This correspondence must now cease.—Ed. *B.G.*]

THE PARSEE ASSAULT CASE.

I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is painful for a woman to appeal to the public through the medium of a journal for pecuniary help, more particularly for the wife of a wealthy man. The readers of your journal must be aware of the result of the "Parsee Women Assault Case," in which I was the complainant. Great injustice has been done to me and my poor old mother, a widow, having been deprived of my children by force. Without criticising the decision of the Senior Presidency Magistrate, I appeal to the public to help me to take my case before the High Court. The Bombay public is known for its generosity and kindness on all occasions like the present, and I hope they will show again their active sympathy with a helpless and persecuted woman and her widowed mother.—Yours, &c.,

HEERABAI DHUNJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 7th June, 1890.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Parsees are among the most cool-headed of our citizens, and it is not often that they are under a fit of rage as they are at present. The occasion, Sir, is the decision in the "Parsee Woman Assault Case." I confess, Sir, it startled me. A police-officer, a young *nouveau riche* and some others, were charged with trespass and assault on two helpless females of their family. Two children, in the charge of one of these women, were taken away by force and spirited away to Darjeeling. The case was gone into, and the Magistrate acquitted the accused. It would not be proper to criticise at any length the judgment of his Worship. But it is said that the complainant is willing to resort to a higher tribunal, but is hindered by her want of means. The Parsees will not, I am sure, allow their excitement to evaporate in idle words. I know many who are ready to help her. I should, therefore, request you, Sir, to allow a subscription to be opened in your columns for the purpose, and I head it with a contribution of Rs. 15 from A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

June 7.

[We have no objection to taking charge of any contribution that may be sent to us.—Ed. *B. G.*]

CRICKET.

JOHN BRIGHT CRICKET CLUB VS. THE YOUNG HINDOO CRICKET CLUB.

THE above match was played at the Esplanade on Sunday last. The John Bright Cricket Club, having won the toss, sent their opponents to the field, and succeeded in making 125 runs. The Hindoos, in their turn, making only 60 runs, had to follow on, and scored only 26 runs in their second venture. The John Bright Cricket Club thus won the match by an innings and 59 runs. The following is the full score:—

JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

Wadia, B H, l b w Bhandari	1
Motishab, T M, b Bhandari	25
Panthaki, E D, b Bhandari	0
Bana, H K, b Chonker	7
Wadia, M R, b Naidoo	25
Doctor, F J, b Bhandari	1
Bode, T H, b Bhandari	31
Secretary, P N, c Pilgamker, b Bhandari	4
Mehta, A N, c Gaiker, b Bhandari	10
Vajefdar, M H, b Bhandari	0
Reporter, J E, b Bhandari	19
Patel, P D not out	3
Extras	5
Total	125

YOUNG HINDOO.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Rane, M G, b Secretary	0	b Reporter	0
Chonker, S M, c Mehta, b Secretary	11	c Wadia (B) b Wadia (M)	0
Pilgamker, A K, c Mehta, b Secretary	5	b Reporter	14
Bhandari, N G, b Mehta	10	b Wadia	0
Agasiser, B P, b Mehta	9	run out, Wadia (B).	7
Chonker, G N, b Mehta	0	(Absent)	
Dharadhar, B S, b Mehta.	4	b Reporter	0
Gaiker, M G, b Mehta	3	b Reporter	0
Hindleker, D N, b Mehta	1	l b w Reporter	0
Dharadhar, N L, c Panthaki, b Mehta	5	b Wadia	0
Masoorker Naidoo, b Reporter	6	c Mehta, b Wadia	0
Arymane, not out	0	b Reporter	2
Extras	9	Extras	3
Short	3	Short	0
Total	60	Total	26

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

ACTION FOR LIBEL AGAINST THE *JAM-E-JAMSHED*.

AT the High Court yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran, was continued the hearing of a suit brought by Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, editor of the *Rast Goftar* newspaper, against Messrs. Jehangir B. Murzban and K. M. Shroff, proprietors of the *Jam-e-Jamshed* newspaper, to recover Rs. 20,000 damages for publishing a libel of the plaintiff in the *Jam-e-Jamshed* of the 19th July last. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinsha, and Kanga, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon'ble Mr. Macpherson, acting Advocate-General, with Mr. Lang and Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Macpherson, in addressing the Court for the defendants, said that if his client had really said that Mr. Kabrajee was "thick-skinned," it would appear on the face of the proceedings that he was not. Indeed, he was very thin-skined to take any notice of the article that was published in the defendant's paper. That his client and the plaintiff were not on good terms was a matter which was not disputed; but his client had distinctly averred that he bore the plaintiff no malice whatever except in a journalistic way. And this was nothing new, for where two editors of different papers were stationed in the same town, it was not improbable that the relations between them with regard to their journalistic views would be in many instances of a very strained character. No reasonable person could infer from the article that there was any intention either to disparage or defame the plaintiff. It was not competent to the Court, said the learned counsel, to look to the exhibits attached to the plaint, showing the compliments passed by the parties to each other, unless there was some ambiguity in the article complained of. It was not an article on the same footing as in the case cited by his learned friend. That article was quoted in its entirety, whereas this was not. Here the defendants did not publish the original article, but simply drew attention to its salient points. Could any reasonable person, reading the article, and knowing nothing of the unfriendly relations between the parties say that there was malice upon the face of it? His lordship, sitting as a jury, and discarding the exhibits annexed to the plaint, would not say that there was any evidence of malice in the article itself. The learned counsel remarked that the Court ought to hold that, without referring to the previous relations of the parties, there was no defamatory language used by the defendants. If the Court was against him in this view of the matter, the learned counsel said his lordship would see whether there was any ambiguity in the article, and whether any reference to the previous relations of the parties was necessary. The learned counsel argued that there was no bitter, personal enmity between the parties even after the rather unpleasant discussions of public questions; and it was not likely that the defendants would cherish any ill-will. Upon that ground, the learned counsel argued that his lordship would not infer malice or ill-will on the part of the defendants from the relations that had existed between the parties previous to the publication of the article complained of. As to the question of damages, the learned counsel remarked that if any damages were to be awarded, they would be contemptuous damages as in the case of Hunt *vs.* Algar, where a farthing was awarded, the jury being of opinion that the action should not have been brought.

Mr. Inverarity: No, no, the plaintiff sought for only nominal damages, and nominal damages were therefore awarded.

Mr. Macpherson argued that it was contemptuous damages only; and that similar damages should be awarded in this case. If, however, a few rupees were to be the measure of award, the learned counsel trusted that they would be awarded without costs. The defendants had done nothing more than what the plaintiff himself had done in respect to putting down low papers like the *Rajyabhakta*. In the *Rast Goftar* itself there were several references denouncing the article complained of, both in the English and vernacular departments; and the defendants had done nothing more than what the *Rast Goftar* itself did. It was stated by Mr. Chichgar to be his belief that the letters which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* against the grace to the plaintiff's son were manufactured in that office. The learned counsel would meet that allegation by calling the writers of the letters themselves.

Evidence was then called for the defendant.

Mr. Merwanjee Kaikhosru Alpaiwalla, recently admitted a solicitor of the High Court, said he remembered the discussions in the Senate as to granting a grace to the plaintiff's son. Witness wrote two or three letters in the matter to the *Bombay Gazette*. He had no communication with the defendants in the matter of writing those letters, which expressed his own views. He had voluntarily come forward that day to give evidence on seeing a report in the papers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—Before I wrote, other letters on the subject had appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*. A great many letters had appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*, and my letters were only a small proportion of them. Witness did not know who started the correspondence. There was a notice in the *Bombay Gazette* inviting communications from graduates who wanted to protest against the proposed graces. That notice also appeared in the *Jam-e-Jamshed*. Witness and two others had formed a committee to receive the communications.

Re-examined.—The committee had nothing to do with the defendant, Mr. Jehangir.

Mr. Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee Mistree, M.A., said that he was an articled clerk to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, and remembered the correspondence published in the *Bombay Gazette* about granting a grace to Mr. Kabrajee's son. Witness wrote three or four letters to the *Bombay Gazette* without any communication with Mr. Jehangir. He had come forward as a witness at the request of a friend.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—I don't know who started the correspondence in the *Bombay Gazette*.

Mr. Inverarity: Who were the other members of the committee?

Witness: Am I bound to answer the question, my Lord.

Mr. Inverarity: Are you ashamed to give the names?

Witness: The other members were Messrs. Dajee Abajee Khare and Jamietram Nanabhoy Haridass.

Mr. Jehangir Byramjee Murzban, examined by Mr. Macpherson, said: I am the first defendant. My co-defendant, K. M. Shroff, is in China. I heard the evidence given yesterday by Mr. Chichgar in regard to the grace to Mr. Kabrajee's son. Mr. Chichgar's account was absolutely untrue in every respect. I think he did come to me.

Mr. Macpherson: He asked you to stop the letters?

Mr. Inverarity: Now don't lead him, please.

Witness continued: Two or three persons came to me, and Mr. Chichgar asked me to stop the letters. I said the matter was not in my hands, and that I have nothing to do with the literary department. I did not say that Kabrajee was thick-skinned, and that the only way to make him feel was through his son. I remember Mr. Muncherjee Bhownuggree coming to me on the same subject. I did not say to him that the only way to bring Mr. Kabrajee to his senses was to write against his son.

Did you write the article complained of?—Yes, I was the writer, but I wrote it without any malicious feeling against the plaintiff. I meant nothing more than what I wrote. I joined the *Jam-e-Jamshed* as proprietor in January 1887. (Is shown a letter from Mr. Kabrajee.) The statement in that letter is true that there was no ill-feeling between us. I never entertained any ill-feeling towards the plaintiff.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity: Mr. Shroff left about a fortnight ago for China.

And you and he have quarrelled?—We have separated since April last, but not quarrelled.

Are you not certain that Mr. Chichgar came to you?—Even now I am not quite certain on the subject Two or three persons came to me. I did not contribute a syllable to the correspondence.

Did any of the people who came to represent to you that it was not fair to attack the father through the son?—I will not swear that they did not.

Did the people who came refer to the ill-feeling between you and Mr. Kabrajee?—Yes.

Why did they do that?—They mixed up the newspaper controversies with personal matters. I cannot assign any reason why Mr. Muncherjee Bhownuggree should give the evidence he did about the conversation. I was not a friend of Mr. Chichgar at the time—only a acquaintance. I once dined with him at his invitation. As manager, I had to manage the financial department and to extract paragraphs from the native papers, which were submitted to the sub-editor. I selected the paragraphs for translation. I had great personal influence with Mr. Geary, but not as to the conduct of the literary department. The letters to the *Jam-e-Jamshed* of the 17th, 18th, and 19th January, 1889, were written by me. All that is written is true. After I had written those letters, my feelings for Mr. Kabrajee altered for the worse, and they had not improved again when I wrote the article complained of.

The ill-feeling between you had been of long standing at the time you penned that letter?—Yes, in connection with newspaper controversy. I was connected with the literary department of the *Rast Goftar* before 1875. I had nothing to do with the literary management of any paper before I joined the *Jam-e-Jamshed*

Had you anything to do with the conduct of any paper befor you bought this *Jam-e-Jamshed*?—No.

The wrangling you refer to in your letter of January, 1889, had been going on many years between you and Mr. Kabrajee?—Yes. It may have been fifteen years off and anon with intervals of reconciliation.

The reconciliation had ceased before you wrote the letters of 1889?—Yes. I had no social intercourse with Mr. Kabrajee since I left the *Rast Goftar*. He invited me to his musical parties; and I went to them on occasions when I was reconciled to him. I wrote the article of the 27th August, 1889, in the *Jam-e-Jamshed*, Exhibit L. I showed the article in dispute to the second defendant. We always did so: it is the rule. He agreed to its being put in. I had seen the article in the *Rajyabhakta* a week after it was first published. It had been with me for about a month. I did not form an opinion regarding the allegations against Mr. Bhownuggree. It did not interest me. As to the allegations against Dr. Burjorjee I formed an opinion that they were a libel upon Dr. Burjorjee. They took no steps against the paper, and I wrote nothing to draw their attention to the article. I did not animadvert in any way upon the paper about libelling those gentlemen. My true reason for publishing my article was that Kabrajee had remained silent for a month. I put it in the paper, because that was a fact.

And you wished the public who read it to know that he had remained silent for a month?—I did not intend that statement for the public.

Whom did you intend it for?—For Kabrajee himself.

No one else?—No.

And yet you say in the article that you intended it for the public?—It is not a correct translation.

Mr. Inverarity: It is an official translation.

Witness: The Gujeratee words are—"We are compelled to publish this slight hint."

Before you wrote the article, had you communicated in any way with the plaintiff?—No. I did not mean to say that it was disgraceful to the *Rast Goftar* to sit quiet under that imputation. I pointed out to my readers that Kabrajee was not a person to sit quiet under that imputation; and I put immediately after it the statement that he had sat quiet for a month.

Was not that an insinuation that the charge was true?—It would be unless supplemented by some other remarks.

Why did you make these remarks if your object was only to inform Kabrajee?—My object was to lend force to the argument that this low paper should be put down.

And you regret now having made those remarks?—I regret having written the article at all.

Mr. Inverarity: I daresay, because you will have to pay the costs of the suit now.

Witness continued: I offered to Kabrajee every explanation and expression of regret for the article.

Did you decline to offer an apology to Mr. Kabrajee?—Yes.

And it was at your instructions that the Advocate-General offered no apology yesterday?—Yes.

Mr. Macpherson: I declined, because it would be an admission of having done something wrong, which we had not done.

Witness continued: The *Jam-e-Jamshed* has a large circulation, mostly among Parsees, about 1,700 copies. I don't know whether the *Rajyabhakta* has a small circulation. I don't know what the circulation may be. Some persons told me it was 1,000 copies.

Re-examined by Mr. Macpherson: I draw a distinction between an express of regret and an apology. Since the plaintiff took exception to the article, I have regretted its publication. I have caused my regret to be communicated to the plaintiff. My objection to apologize is based on the ground that I have done nothing wrong. There was no bad feeling, no quarrel of any kind whatever between me and Mr. Shroff. We separated, because he was going on a long tour. Before publishing my article, it never struck me to communicate with the plaintiff.

Mr. Macpherson: That is my case.

Witness to the Court: I did not believe the charge made against Mr. Kabrajee. I did not intend by writing the article to lead any one else to believe it to be true. I did not intend by writing the article to give the libel wider circulation.

Mr. Inverarity, in replying, said it was proved that the parties had been on bad terms for a long series of years. The defendant's letters of the 18th and 19th January, 1889, published in the *Jam-e-Jamshed*, were couched in language which clearly showed bitter personal feeling on the part of the defendant towards the plaintiff; and it was admitted that since he joined the *Jam-e-Jamshed*, the relations had got worse. They were likened to the bursting of old boils and emitting a disgusting smell. It was well known in the community that the parties were at loggerheads when the defendant republished the libel. The defendant's version of the conversation he had with other persons on the subject of the grace to plaintiff's son, in the direct examination and in the cross-examination, was inconsistent; and showed that he had harboured malice against the father, which he wanted to gratify through the son. He had completely suppressed an important part of the conversation. There was no reason why Mr. Bhownuggree and Mr. Chichgar should come forward to say what was not true. There was an oldstanding enmity between the parties, which got patched up for a time, but grew fiercer as time went on. There could be no doubt, Mr. Inverarity argued, that the object of the republication by the defendant was to give the libel a wider dissemination than it could otherwise have. The greatest prominence was given to the portion against the plaintiff while the whole of the rest was passed over. The motive, it was clear from this, was not what the defendant had represented it to be. He showed a cloven hoof in the second paragraph, where he reproduced the sting of the original article, to the effect that the plaintiff had sat quiet for a month, and would not dare to meet the charge. No apology, no communication to give satisfaction to the plaintiff, had been made. The attitude of the defendant here was that of the boy who had been found out stealing the apples and was about to be whipped. He found himself in a whole and saw that he was about to be saddled with the costs, and he regretted that he had published the article. But he offered no apology, and he instructed his counsel to say that he would offer none. If an apology came at a late stage of the proceedings, it would have no effect in mitigating damages. The plaintiff did not seek for damages, and his object was to give the defendant a lesson to stop libelling him. His lordship, on comparing the two articles, would see that the defendant had screened his friend and relation, Dr. Burjorjee, whose name was altogether omitted, while all the portion against the plaintiff was given prominence to. The defendant omitted all mention of two other persons named in the article, which he would not have done had his object been honest, as he represented it to be; and he reserved all the venom to be directed against the plaintiff alone. This view was supported by the undoubtedly bitter relations of the parties. Whatever the intention of the defendant might have been, there could be no question that the article was defamatory. The learned counsel now asked for substantial damages, because his offer to accept nominal damages during the course of the hearing had been rejected. The plaintiff was not anxious for any extravagant sum as damages, but the learned counsel thought that the defendant ought to be taught a lesson.

His lordship said he would give his decision on Monday.

MRS. WILLIAM A. HARPER, the favorite granddaughter of Henry Ward Beecher, and the grandniece of Mrs. Harriet Beecher-Stowe, is dead. She suffered from toothache and insisted on taking chloroform at the dentist's, which brought on so severe a fit of vomiting that she ruptured a blood-vessel and died a few minutes after. She was a very clever and pretty woman.

THE *Official Gazette* of Japan publishes a report issued by the Home Department, giving the number of earthquakes in Japan in February last, and the number of days on which they were felt. According to the report, there were 65 earthquakes felt on 26 different days. The days on which the largest number were felt being the 12th, 18th and 27th, when there were five oscillations each; next coming the 1st, 14th and 24th, when there were four each day. On other days, the number was below three. The hours during which the greatest number of earthquakes were felt were between 10 and 11 p.m., no shocks being registered between 2 and 3 p.m. and 7 and 8 p.m., while the most severe oscillations took place between 10 and 11 p.m., and those of most extensive area between 2 and 3 p.m. The number of provinces visited with earthquakes during that month was 36; Higo having 8; Shimotsuke, Kadzusa, Shimosa, Hitachi, Musashi, Idzumi, and Satsuma 5 to 6; the other provinces having 1 to 4. The area subjected to these tremors was 7,550 *ri* square in extent—7 shocks extending over an area of 100 *ri* square, and 3 over 1,000 *ri* square. The earthquake, the effects of which were most extensively felt, was that which occurred on the 21st February, extending over 6 provinces and covering an area of 1,090 *ri* square. During this month, the province which felt these earthquakes most severely was Bitchu, where the vibrations of the pendulums of clocks were stopped and men were awakened from their sleep. The other earthquakes were only slight tremors.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

IT is very early days for the Australian cricketers to meet with a defeat so decisive as that which they sustained on Saturday, the 17th ultimo. In 1888 the M'Donnell team had played five matches and won them all in splendid style before they met with their first reverse, at Old Trafford. The Murdoch combination has not been so successful, and the laurels they won at Sheffield Park are already tarnished. It must be said, in fact, that competent critics who watched their play against the Warwickshire Eleven were not greatly impressed by it. Pallett and Shilton could not be got away, and if the Midlanders had been better fielders the Colonial score in the first innings at least would not have greatly exceeded the modest contribution of the Englishmen.

Lilley's wicket-keeping for Warwickshire deserves warm praise; and it is said to have been highly commended by the Australian captain. Cresswell, the Warwickshire player, fairly beat and bowled both Jones and Lyons in the second innings. The match was probably the least important on the Australian list, but the Warwickshire players at least had the satisfaction of doing that which a "crack" eleven could not do in Sussex—namely, compelling their adversaries to go in a second time.

After their rather cheap victory at Birmingham the Colonials went down to Westbury, in Wiltshire, and there encountered a strong team led by the Champion. In batting the Laverton Eleven were much stronger than that which represented England at Sheffield Park, even allowing for the absence of Mr. Walter Read and the first professional batsman of the day—Arthur Shrewsbury. Messrs. Radcliffe, Cranston, Bush, and Key, with Ulyett and Mold, were new men; and the team was very strong although Notts was entirely unrepresented. Mr. Grace had the good fortune to win the toss, and although none of the men scored heavily, yet it was found that in some way or other the sting had gone out of the Australian bowling, and a total which must be considered respectable under the circumstances was put together.

When the Australians went in, Dr. Grace entrusted Briggs and Lohmann with the attack, and success very speedily justified the choice. Murdoch, usually one of the wariest as he is when occasion demands it the most skilful and dashing of batsmen, was completely beaten by a ball from Briggs. From the way in which Murdoch ran to meet the ball it was clear that he intended to drive it out of the ground; but unfortunately for him the young Lancastrian had given the ball a more than usually deadly twist, and the stroke missed. As there was a large Bush behind the wicket, no more need be said. The side were out for the paltry total of 67, the follow-on being very narrowly averted. In their second innings two at least of the Englishmen played a grand, confident game.

The Champion led the way with 64 runs, and Mr. Radcliffe bettered the example with 93. This is the second time that the dashing Gloucestershire amateur has just missed scoring 100 against the Australians. In 1888 he was out when only another run was wanting to complete the "century." His 93 in the match at Westbury was obtained by free, hard hitting combined with defence of the right kind—namely, that in which the bat plays the ball. Turner's bowling improved in the second innings, and Ferris also bowled well; but Murdoch gave Trott and Trumble a trial, with the result that they were heavily punished without getting any wickets.

The Australians had a perfectly hopeless task set them on the Saturday afternoon, and, with the exception of Turner, they played as men play when their only hope is to try for a draw. The famous bowler's contribution saved his side from utter ignominy, although in the result they were defeated by 181 runs. It will be seen that Murdoch failed both at Birmingham and Westbury, and Jones can hardly have got into his true form yet. The bowling honours distinctly remain with Briggs, who in the match took eleven wickets for 92 runs. Lohmann took seven wickets for 77 runs. There are three English bowlers off whom the Australians never have, and it would seem probable that they never will score heavily, and these are Briggs, Lohmann, and Peel. Two years ago Briggs took 61 Australian wickets at an average of 7·57 runs, Peel captured 31 at an average cost of 9·15 runs, and Lohmann 48 wickets with an average 15·19. Taking it altogether, we have every reason to be satisfied with the result of the second serious encounter with the Australians.

The county season has set in brilliantly for Notts and Yorkshire. The Sussex and Gloucestershire players may hold the contrary opinion. In the Yorkshire and Gloucestershire match two great batsmen, Cranston and Ulyett, respectively passed the "century." The western county was, as usual, rather weak in the bowling department. There may come a time,—probably when the Panama Canal is completed,—when Mr. E. M. Grace's name will disappear from the Gloucestershire score sheet; but at present the veteran is playing with all the energy of men who are his juniors by a quarter of a century. Yorkshire had got far into their list of engagements last year before they won a match; and their success over Gloucestershire will be regarded as of favourable augury for the present season. Mr. Whitwell was of little use in the match, but Mr. Frank promises to be a real acquisition to the Yorkshire team, which is sadly in want of first-rate amateurs.

Surrey put their strongest team into the field against Leicestershire, and were rewarded by a one innings victory in a single afternoon. The Leicestershire men, who were out of practice no doubt, were helpless against Sharpe and Lohmann. The former (a Notts man) took nine wickets for 24 runs, and the latter six for 20; but it must be recorded to Pougher's credit that he captured six Surrey wickets for 50 runs. After this success, Surrey, with a much weaker team, met Essex, and appeared at one time almost certain to lose the match, Lohmann, Maurice Read, and Mr. Key were absentees; and the Essex players, with the mighty aid of Mr. Glostling, scored 262, and actually compelled Surrey to follow on in a minority of 135. We observed that, as is incvitable when Surrey wickets are falling, there were complaints of unfair bowling, Mr. Bishop being singled out for attack; but all was well with Surrey in the second innings, when Mr. Shuter (117), M. Read, and others hit the Essex bowling all over the field and the score rose until 431 runs were telegraphed. The Essex men, though defeated, were by no means disgraced. Burns, an untameable Lancashire lad, hit with great spirit just when a display of that quality was required.

Sussex has had what may be described as an eventful week. In the earlier part the team were matched against an eleven of the M.C.C., and the result was a real cricket curiosity. Mr. Hornby scored 45 in his best style; the ten other members of the team scored amongst them exactly 11. Sussex replied with 41 runs; but the M.C.C. in their second venture could make no more than three dozen, and the county, after Bean, the Notts man, had made 33 out of 53, scrambled home the winners. In this match 36 wickets fell for 187 runs. A far different reception awaited the Sussex men at Nottingham. There they had the pleasure of fielding for the whole of Thursday and part of Friday whilst Shrewsbury and Gunn were cutting "records" and breaking the bowlers' hearts. The Nottingham total was one of the highest ever made in a first-class match. Shrewsbury has on eight previous occasions scored more than 200 in a county match. Bean played well against his countymen. Notts won on Saturday in one innings with 266 runs to spare. The county is beginning the season with great success, but they meet with little appreciation in their own county, if we may judge from the smallness of the attendance at Trent Bridge.

A magnificent display of batting by Mr. Stoddart and some very fine bowling by George Lohmann combined to gain for the South at Lord's an easy victory by 135 runs. The victorious side had much the best of the wicket, as to the exceptional merit of what was done by the two cricketers named there cannot be any question. Mr. Stoddart opened the second innings of the South in company with Mr. Grace, and was the fifth man out, the total when he left being 169, out of which number he made no fewer than 115, the result of two hours and twenty minutes' cricket. Mr. Grace only made 29, but he was in with Mr. Stoddart, while 111 runs were scored for the first wicket, the partnership lasting an hour and a half. The North wanted 245 to win—a tremendous task under the circumstances,—and seven wickets were down for 58. Shrewsbury, who again played very finely, was out at 78, but Mr. Hornby and Attewell gave some trouble before the end came. Lohmann took eight wickets, seven of them bowled down, at a cost of 65 runs, and against such a team this was a great performance.

IT will be learnt with some astonishment that Mormonism is flourishing under the British flag, while being persecuted out of existence on its native soil of America. A Mormon convention has just closed its sittings in New Zealand. It was officially reported to the convention that there are 3,000 Mormons in that colony, and that 500 converts were made during the past year.

THROUGH LEPER LANDS.

MISS MARSDEN, who is known for her ambulance lectures among the miners in the South Island, New Zealand, came a few weeks ago to St. Petersburg, writes a correspondent to the *Globe* in a letter dated 17th ultimo, to receive the decoration won by her in the late war in Bulgaria. Her intention was afterwards to start for India, there to organise the care of the lepers, who to this day are in many places quite neglected. The Princess of Wales, who had sent for her after her presentation to the Queen, to learn about her proposed work in India, wrote a letter on the subject to the Empress of Russia. To this Miss Marsden owes the honour of having been presented to Her Imperial Majesty, and the great advantage flowing from the interest and sympathy which the Czarina has since shown in her plans. These have taken the very exceptional form of a command to all the hospital authorities throughout the Empire to do everything in their power to assist Miss Marsden in a journey of inspection through all the districts known to contain lepers. The document itself is couched in the most appreciative and sympathetic terms so far as concerns the lady traveller, and declares that the Empress will be particularly grateful to the authorities concerned if they will show every assistance in their power to the bearer. Her Majesty has also commanded Dr Duncan, the next in command in the capital to Dr. Bathalin, the Chief of the Medical Department of the Police, to accompany Miss Marsden and help her in her highly interesting but difficult undertaking.

The journey, which is a very long one, will occupy fully fifteen months. Starting from St. Petersburg, Miss Marsden will go to Riga, the Island of Oesel (where there are the well-known mud baths for leapers—and, unfortunately, others), Dorpat, the seat of the ancient German University, where there is a new special hospital due to the initiative of the late Professor Wahl, and thence back to St. Petersburg. She will then proceed to Moscow, Vladimir, Nizni Novgorod, and the Tatar Centre, Kazan. Then she returns to Moscow, thence to strike south to Orel, Tambov, Saratov, and the Territory of the Don Cossacks, where leprosy has existed (as it has also in the Baltic provinces) for some centuries. Other southern centres of the disease will be visited, including Astrakhan (the great fishing centre and starting point of the water-system of communication of all European Russia), a permanent focus of leprosy, the little Russian Kharkov, and Taganrog. The next section of the journey will lie through the Caucasus, where a letter from Prince Dondukov Korsakov will be all powerful, to Vladikavkaz by train, thence over the great mountain range to Tiflis, and by post road from the Armenian capital to Baku. The rail is here avoided, as lepers are to be found all along the southern spurs of the Caucasus. Crossing the Caspian to Uzun Ada, the terminus of Annenkov's great achievement, and thence making use of the railway to Samarkand (free passes for which the general has placed at Miss Marsden's disposal), the vast expanses of Transcaspia, Central Asia, Turkestan, all present plague spots here and there which will be of interest to the student of leprosy. If time and strength permit, Eastern Siberia, where Chinese immigration (as in the case of the United States) may be supposed to have been in some measure responsible (the Cossack colonists may have helped) for the presence of the disease, also offers a wide field for investigation. Miss Marsden will, after Russia, very probably visit Jerusalem, outside whose gates a leper colony has long existed, before finally starting for India. But after her long journey through the Czar's dominions, she will first return to St. Petersburg in order there to communicate the results in an interview with the Empress.

Miss Marsden during her stay in the capital has seen the chief authorities on leprosy, among them Dr. Oskar Petersen and Dr. Eduard Sperk (both of the Kalinkinsky Hospital). The former and Dr. Munch (now in Egypt) are well known for their very valuable works on the distribution and undoubted contagiousness of the disease in Russia, and on the measures to be employed against its spread. Dr. Petersen has made a collection of some 200 photographs, and Dr. Munch's materials for South Russia are well known in the scientific world. Dr. Sperk showed Miss Marsden an ingenious and excessively cheap substitute for oiled silk made from tissue-paper, in general use in the Russian hospitals and Russian Army, and at the same time communicated to her the process by which it is made. The adoption of this material will enormously diminish the expense of dressing the wounds of the lepers of India.

Although, as indicated above, there are one or two men of science who have devoted much energy and thought to the study of leprosy in Russia, yet the full extent of its ravages is far from being accurately, or even approximately, ascertained. Of late maps have been prepared exhibiting the statistics of certain districts in the Baltic provinces—as for example, around Dorpat—resulting in truly terrible revelations. In certain localities the lepers have been found to form as large a proportion as 17 in 1,000 of the population. Again, it is quite certain that many villages—nay, whole "uyezdy" or minor administrative districts—which it was supposed were being devastated by another disease (also terribly prevalent in Russia), are really examples of this frightfully contagious malady. It is sincerely to be hoped that the attention in high quarters almost fortuitously attracted to this subject of such deep importance to Russia (as to India) may have the result of overcoming official callousness, ignorance, and obstruction, and may encourage the noble efforts of Russia's small but zealous band of investigators of the disease who have hitherto worked without recognition or support.

LORD SALISBURY ON AFRICA.

LORD SALISBURY, as was intimated by telegraph, dined with the Merchant Taylors' Company, and in responding to the toast of his health, made some important statements on the subject of African affairs. He alluded to the fact that the Foreign Office by a strange sport of fate was at present more engaged with the Continent of Africa than with any other part of the civilised world, and he was bound to take notice of some unkind insinuations and reflections in the course of the free and liberal observations which had been uttered upon African policy on recent occasions.

MR. STANLEY'S CRITICISMS.

Mr. Stanley, who in himself, continued Lord Salisbury, is said to identify Africa to the public view, has warned you that the British Government is doing terrible things. It has surrendered vast forests and tremendous mountains and great kingdoms which he has offered the British public to accept. And he gives you mysterious hints that you may interfere in time, or at all events, if you do not interfere, you may be satisfied to submit to his threat that the company with which he is connected will abandon Africa to its fate. Well, I am very far from desiring to criticise or traverse anything that may be said by so illustrious a traveller, who has seen a far larger portion of the globe than I have, but I only wish to enter one slight protestation. I have no objection to Mr. Stanley's criticism so long as it is understood that they are criticisms of Mr. Stanley alone; but his position might induce you to think he was behind the scenes, and that he knows what was going on, and was revealing some secret of the Government to the British public in order to set your hair on end. Against any such conclusion I desire earnestly to warn you. We have not surrendered anything for the best reason in the world, that we have not come to any agreement at all. Such communication as we have had with other Governments have really been an exchange of views. No kind of conclusion has been arrived at, and therefore, when you are told that anything has been surrendered or given up, I exhort you to suspend your judgment until some facts more cogent than any such spontaneous revelations may appear in order to confirm the suggestion. We have not come to any conclusions or agreements, I am not sure that we shall come to any agreement (hear, hear), it is impossible to know whether we shall or not. It may have come to your notice in the course of business that the solution of a question which is very pleasant to one side sometimes does not seem quite acceptable to the other, and you cannot come to an agreement unless both sides think that the arrangement is acceptable.

NO GROUND FOR FEAR.

With reference to the African Company I desire to calm the fears which are expressed by the expression of my own opinion, that under all the circumstances of the case it would be very undesirable to come to any agreement which we had not ascertained was acceptable to those whose interests are principally concerned, the trading companies, the missions, and others who have done such great work in this matter. And therefore I hope that the fears under which for 24 hours the City has laboured, in consequence of these dark insinuations, will be dissipated at last. But I also wish to enter a word of warning on the other side. Whether we shall enter into an agreement or not I do not know; perhaps we shall not do so; but whether we enter

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE *Broad Arrow* learns from Singapore that the remaining 10-inch B.L. guns, with their carriages, platforms, &c., required to complete the defences of the Straits Settlements, have just arrived, and that steps are now being taken to place them in battery. All the other guns have recently been mounted, and we are glad to hear that the arduous work in the outlying forts, and exposure the Royal Artillery have been subjected to, has not told injuriously on the men. The work has been rapidly and sufficiently performed, as might have been expected from two such energetic, zealous, and enterprising officers as the General in command, Sir Charles Warren, and the commanding artilleryman, Colonel Burton-Brown. These officers have been also actively employed in arranging for concentration of fire from the various forts, in accordance with the new principles of artillery tactics, and the forts were all engaged during the recent visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught on his inspection of the batteries. When the mail left the General was away on leave at Java, and Colonel Burton-Brown, R.A., was in command of the troops in Straits Settlements.

The Duke of Cambridge has made the following appeal for funds:—"In pursuance of the views expressed by me at a recent meeting at the Mansion House presided over by the Lord Mayor respecting the importance of the work done by the National Rifle Association, I beg to express a hope that you will be disposed to promote the special appeal in behalf of its funds which is now being made to the public. The Association may fairly claim to have established rifle shooting as a national pursuit, and to have thus added greatly to the defensive power of Great Britain and the Colonies, as well as to have provided a manly and wholesome pastime for large numbers of men. The Association has never before appealed to the public for funds, and would not do so now, but for the necessity of abandoning the large works gradually built up at Wimbledon, and constructing others on an extended scale at Bisley." We are requested to inform our readers that subscriptions may be paid to the Secretary of the Association 12, Pall Mall East, S. W.

It was stated at the War Office on Saturday, 17th ult., that it is intended, by means of the sum of nearly a million and a half proposed to be expended at Aldershot, to largely augment the number of troops permanently stationed there, and so to make Aldershot still more positively the chief centre of the First Army Corps. It is intended that at least twelve instead of nine regular infantry battalions shall be permanently kept at the camp, with additional cavalry and artillery, and that all the troops first for service abroad shall be as much as possible kept at the southern stations, by means of the extra accommodation now to be provided.

H. M. S. Barham attempted a preliminary trial at Portsmouth on Monday (19th ult.), but the vibration of her framing was such as to lead all concerned to the belief that she had better get back into harbour again as soon possible, and in harbour she is to remain till her shaft bearings have been "stiffened." As long ago aslast September, observes a correspondent, I said:—"The craze for lightness in machinery, and it may be added in hull also, has been carried farther in the Barham than in any previous vessel, and it does not require any special gift of prophecy to foresee that she will give a proportionately extra amount of trouble before the contract power is squeezed out of her, for the first and only time, on the measured mile." I take no particular credit for this forecast, for any practical man who saw her in process of construction must have come to the same conclusion.

The gentleman who prepares the *Court Circular* was a little adrift when he stated that, on May 19, "Prince George left Marlborough House this morning to assume command of her Majesty's ship Thrush, which sailed to-day for the West Indian Station." Prince George assumed command of the Thrush on May 6, when she was commissioned, and she only yesterday "sailed for the West Indian Station." The little accident to one of her steam pipes delayed her.

The torpedo depot ship Hecla will be taken in hand for a thorough overhaul and refit after the next manœuvres, as her boilers are in a very bad state. It is in contemplation to fit her as a telegraph ship for maintaining communication by wire with a base of operations on shore and a fleet in time of war. Nothing has yet been decided, and a committee is to investigate the practicability of the scheme. The Vulcan, when ready, is to do the work hitherto performed by the Hecla.

The Sharpshooter, torpedo gunboat, is now undergoing trials at Devonport of a newly-devised "impeller" fitted in two out of her four boilers for the purpose of constantly circulating water against her tube-plates to prevent damage when steaming with forced draught. The results, so far, are said to be favourable.

The Euphrates, Indian troopship, Captain Pattisson, was inspected on Tuesday, 28th ult., by Captain Woodward, of the Duke of Wellington. He pronounced her exceptionally clean and in good order. I have already said that the yards are to be removed from the Indian troopships, but I have only just learned that the main-mast is to be fitted with a derrick for hoisting out boats. It will hardly be believed—I, at all events, would not believe it only that my information comes from so unimpeachable an authority—observes a writer in the *Globe*—that the crabs for this purpose are to be worked by hand, not steam. It is not possible to conceive a more stupid arrangement. Supposing that in an emergency it was necessary to get out the boats as quickly as possible, the one great object would be to keep the soldiers standing at attention, as if nothing particular was going on. I should much like to know who is to blame for the absence of steam winches in the troopships. It surely cannot be Captain Brent.

The Earl of Clanwilliam will be the next Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. I say, once for all, that this is certain. I am not quite so sure that Sir Algernon Lyons will relieve Sir William Dowell at Devonport, but I think it is nearly settled. Admiral Curme will have the Nore when Admiral Lethbridge retires on promotion, without doubt. Admiral Maxwell will be the next second in command of the Channel Squadron, and Captain Domvile is to be vice-president of the Ordnance Committee.—*Globe*.

In the report of Lord Elphinstone's speech on Friday, 16th ult., in the House of Lords, the passage referring to the payment made to Admiral Colomb in 1868, should read as follows:—The system was adopted in 1868, when the gallant Admiral received a sum of £500" (not £5,000) "from the Admiralty. Admiral Colomb's contention is that this sum was in no way intended as a reward for the invention, but rather as a recompense for loss of time and of professional service. The wording, however, of the receipt given was:—'In full discharge of all claim for the service in question and attendant expenses.'"

The practice of stealing rifles appears to be very prevalent in the frontier stations of India, observes a service paper. The last performance in this direction has been the abstraction of six Martini-Henry rifles, a bayonet, and two swords from the 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders at Rawul Pindi. The officer commanding, Colonel J. F. Hilton, has offered a reward of 500 rupees for information that will lead to the arrest of the thieves.

The *Novoe Vremya* learns that a Russian squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Bassargin, will shortly sail for foreign waters. The squadron will be composed of the belted cruiser Dmitry Donskoy, the cruisers Rynda and Vitiaz, the Imperial yacht Polarnaja Swiesda, and the yacht Tamara, belonging to the Grand Duke Alexander Michailowitch.

GENERAL BOULANGER has addressed to M. Laisant a letter in which he declares that he desires that there should no longer be any intermediary between himself and his supporters, and that he therefore pronounces the dissolution of the National Committee. The Boulangist journals reproduce the letter without comment.

AT the Consistory to be held at the Vatican next month, Mgr. Mermilod, Bishop of Geneva, and Mgr. Vanutelli, Papal Nuncio at Lisbon, will be created Cardinals. It is stated that the red hat will also be conferred upon one of the Austrian bishops. According to the Rome correspondent of the *Daily News*, the question of the presence of Jesuits and Italian priests in Malta is exceedingly complicated. Malta is regarded by the Vatican as a stepping-stone to extending the influence of the Holy See in the British colonies and in England. The Vatican will therefore never neglect to keep a large and well-organised body of foreign priests in Malta. In this matter Sir J. Liatorn Simmons's negotiations are not likely to lead to any useful result.

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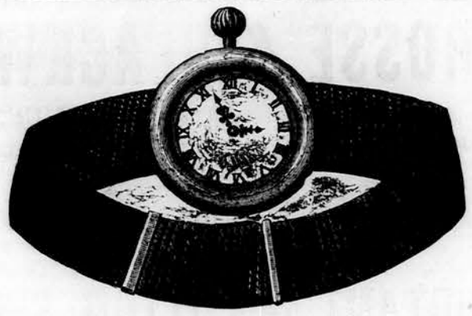

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